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AN IMMORAL CONTRACT. HONGKONG'S OPIUM PURCHASE.

The following is from the *Peking and Tientsin Times*:

Two days before the Assembly of the League of Nations took up the question of the Opium Traffic, a telegram from Delhi announced that the Hongkong and Indian Governments had agreed to renew the agreement for a direct supply of opium at a fixed price for five years beginning from 1912. It was stated that this had been done at the request of the Hongkong Government. On December 15th the League of Nations Assembly, at which Great Britain and the Dominions (including India) are strongly represented, adopted a proposal that the League of Nations should, in accordance with Article 23 of the Covenant, assume the duties connected with the opium traffic hitherto undertaken by the Netherlands Government under the provisions of the International Opium Convention of January 23rd, 1912. It was also decided that the Council of the League should appoint an advisory Committee of representatives of the countries especially concerned to collate and report on information dealing with the opium traffic collected by the Secretariat of the League.

The amount of opium imported into Hongkong in 1919 was 1,300 chests, which, added to 1918 brought the total up to 1,543 chests. Of these 837 were re-exported—374 to the Macao Opium Farm; and 377 were boiled by the Government Opium Monopoly, leaving 329 chests in stock at the end of the year. Although the annual rental of the Macao Opium Farm was reduced by \$34,500 by the Liabon Government during the year, the Farmer was still paying \$5,841,500 for the Monopoly. The agreement between the British and Portuguese Authorities by which the Macao Opium Farm is supplied with a fixed amount of opium annually, expires in 1921, but presumably, that also will be renewed, in complete disregard of morality, and international obligations. The Macao Monopoly was again put up for auction during the current year.

China, of course, notwithstanding Mr. Wellington Koo's statements to the contrary, has not lived up to her undertakings in regard to the suppression of the opium traffic. The poppy is still cultivated with the connivance, if not at the instigation, of the local officials, in many parts of the country. Anti-opium legislation may be enforced in some of the Provinces, but we can hardly believe that great difficulty would be experienced in obtaining supplies of the drug in any part of the country, if the purchaser were willing to pay the price. The fact remains nevertheless, that the production and consumption of opium are prohibited by law, and though the nation has not fulfilled the promise of the last years of the Manchus; and the first years of the Republic, no-one believes that the opium traffic will ever again be legalized in this country. Public sentiment is against it, and if the militarists who now rule the Provinces be overthrown there is every reason to believe that the anti-opium campaign will be revived with all its former vigour.

From the moral point of view, of course, China's lapses in no way justify the exploitation of the opium traffic by Governments which cannot, like hers, plead that they do not possess the authority necessary to suppress it. The British Government has admitted, by the recent passage of the Dangerous Drugs Bill, that trade in narcotic drugs, beyond legitimate medical requirements, is indefensible. It has taken steps which it may be hoped will prove effective to control the export of such drugs from the United Kingdom. This Bill, however, is not applicable to India, which appears to be at liberty to continue to engage in the opium traffic in complete disregard of the terms of the International Opium Convention, and of the effect upon British prestige in the Far East. The acreage under poppy cultivation in India is steadily increasing. It had risen from 144,561 acres in 1912-14 to 204,186 acres in 1916-17, the last year for which returns are available, and the exports to the Far East (direct exports to China excepted) have increased by leaps and bounds during the past few years. The exports of Indian opium to Japan, for instance, have risen from 769 chests in 1912-14 to 1,936 chests in 1918-19; to Indo-China from 675 chests in 1914-15 to 3,440 chests in 1918-19. In the year 1918-19 the total exports of opium from India amounted to 17,776 chests, of which at least 8,000 chests were exported to Siam and the Far East. Yet Mr. Montagu took strong exception to the charge that the measures adopted by the Government of India were "by no means in consonance with the spirit" of the Hague Opium Convention, under which all the signatories agree "to enact effective laws or regulations for the control of the production and distribution of raw opium" and to "take measures to prevent the export of raw opium to countries which shall have prohibited its entry." As long ago as 1914, during the Indian Budget debate, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla asked why the export of opium should not be prohibited to other parts as well as to China only to receive a characteristically sneering rejoinder from Sir William Meyer (one of the representatives of India at the League of Nations Assembly) to the effect that "he did not admit the wickedness of sending opium to China, and second, that while the amorphous Government of that country could not control its affairs very efficiently, other countries could, as they have done, like India, to reduce to a maximum of revenue from a minimum of consumption"—regardless, he might have added, of the interests of their neighbours. The Indian Government has

flatly repudiated the policy of limiting the export of opium from India to the amount required solely for medicinal purposes. And other British possessions nearer China appear to take the view that it is their duty to follow, not set an example to, China. Singapore imported no fewer than 6,534 chests within 18 months, though a few pounds would have sufficed for the Colony's legitimate medical requirements. Hongkong, as already stated, imported 1,300 chests in 1919. And it is incredible that there is legitimate medicinal use for the 3,440 chests of Indian opium exported to Indo-China; the 1,750 chests exported to Siam; or the 1,936 chests exported to Japan, in 1918-19.

Sir William Collins, one of Great Britain's delegates at the Hague Convention, recently declared that the Convention "by the Note we were authorized to append to our signatures, applies to India, while Mr. Shortt's 'Dangerous Drugs Bill' does not. India, I believe, never has had a Pharmacy Act. It ought to have one which should contain the provisions of Mr. Shortt's Bill, properly adapted to its case." It is quite clear that the Indian Government for the sake of the revenue derived from its production, is deluging the Far East with opium, regardless of the effect upon the population and upon British prestige in this part of the world. Its exports to the Far East to-day amount to more than fifty per cent. of the total Indian export, although it is notorious that the Far East is the larger spot of the opium trade, and that larger quantities of the drug are imported by countries contiguous to China merely for the purpose of smuggling it in its raw state or as morphia, over the frontier. To all remonstrances it replies with sneering or transparently hypocritical arguments. It is not pleasant for British subjects, jealous of the honour of their country, and its prestige in China, to learn of the publication of such books as Miss La Motte's "The Opium Monopoly," which, even if the authoress be prejudiced and guilty of exaggeration in parts, constitutes a formidable and almost unanswerable indictment of the Indian Government. It is not pleasant when large hauls of morphia are made almost weekly in Tientsin, in cargoes brought by Japanese steamers, to be met with the retort that the manufacture of this morphia would be impossible if the Indian Government acted in accordance with the spirit and the letter of the International Opium Convention. The representatives of British trade in China and Hongkong have already put on record their views regarding the opium traffic in a resolution declaring that:

"The Conference of British Chambers of Commerce assembled at Shanghai, is convinced of the necessity for immediate action by the British Government with regard to the Opium and Drug Traffic, and that it is in the best interests of Great Britain's prestige and of her commerce in the Far East that the Government should give immediate effect to the various measures which the International Opium Convention agreed to in 1912 at the Hague Conference in respect of Raw Opium, Prepared Opium, Medicinal Opium, morphia, cocaine, etc., without waiting for the ratification by other countries, and would especially urge the British Government to control the production of such habit-forming drugs, and to limit their production of the amount required for legitimate medicinal use, and use, and to limit their export to such countries as have established Laws and Regulations which effectively control the traffic in these drugs, and restrict their use to legitimate purposes only."

GERMANY UNDER ARMS.

A PRIME MINISTER'S ADMISIONS.

Dr. von Kahr, the Bavarian Prime Minister, on November 10th, delivered in the Bavarian Diet his long-awaited statement on the Einwohnerwehr. He ascribed its organization to the sad experience of the Bavarians at the time when the Communists rose and set up a Council (Soviet) Government in Bavaria. The Government, he said, was at one with all parties as to its need of such a force to preserve order and safety. He declared that the danger of attempts to overthrow the State on the part of the extreme Left was still present, since the Communists controlled, as an authoritative report which the Government had intercepted gave the number of rifles in possession of Red Army organizations: 463,000 rifles, with 200 heavy machine-guns, 1,200 light machine-guns, 240 pieces of heavy artillery, and 28 aeroplanes, besides mine throwers, flame projectors, gas bombs and explosives.

In view of these numbers, he declared that the dissolution of the Einwohnerwehr, consisting of members of all parties including Majority Socialists, would be equivalent to suicide. As regards the answer to the Entente Notes, Dr. von Kahr gave no particulars, but confirmed the report that he would proceed to Berlin in a few days for verbal conferences on the subject with the Central Government.

Coming from so high an authority the figures given by Dr. von Kahr must be accepted (says *The Times* correspondent). They show conclusively that the disarmament of Germany as undertaken in conformity with the Spa Agreement is a pure farce. Their value as an argument for the revision of the Einwohnerwehr may be appraised in other quarters. Here, one may remark that it shows how competition in armaments is reproduced in the internal life of Germany, just as Germany imposed the competition of armaments upon Europe that led up to the war.

THE MARRIAGE MAKER. A CHINESE ROMANCE.

Members of the Royal Asiatic Society at Shanghai, were entertained last week with a delightful romance of Chinese life, read by Mr. Charles Kliene, F.R.G.S. The tale is a very popular one, and Mr. Kliene's version was obtained in South China some years ago. It will well repay reading when published, as no doubt it will be, in the records of the society, especially as the Chairman of the meeting (the Rev. Isaac Mason) pointed out for the charming way in which the author describes familiar scenes and characters and for much brilliant and at the same time minutely accurate description. In China, said Mr. Kliene, marriage makers are known as "the old people beneath the Moon." Whether the go-betweens had anything to do with the moon he did not know, but they certainly had a great deal to do with the honey-moon. His story was briefly as follows:

IN THE GOLDEN AGE. In the Tang Dynasty there lived in Sungkiang a young man of lowly estate, Wei Ku—one who, in course of time became famed for his learning, a master of the classics in that Golden Age of poetry and culture. It chanced that he set out upon a visit to some friends in the city of Hsiangchow, a city which shared with Soochow the name of "terrestrial paradise" on account of the beauty of the place; and there one evening, Wei went about to see his sights.

Having passed through the busy streets, he wandered on to the high road, enchanted with the loveliness of the night. At a lovely spot on the road he came upon a strange-looking old man, sitting on a mound by the roadside, his head over a huge book which lay across his knees. This book, the old man said—after the youth had diffidently encouraged conversation—was the Register of Marriages, of which he (who had come from the moon) was the appointed custodian, and in which were set down the marriages destiny had in store for all people in the world. At the old man's side was a bag containing the silken cords with which these nuptial knots were to be tied.

Quite naturally, Wei ventured to inquire as to particulars, against his own name in the book, and was sorely disappointed upon learning that his future bride was at that moment an infant two years of age, and a child of poverty. Wei expostulated, but received no more consolation than that there was no help for it. "What must be, must be. You cannot escape that which the gods have ordained. The old man described where the infant was to be found in the city and in what circumstances, precisely as Wei found when he visited the place on the following day: a humble shop in a squalid locality swarming with beggars and people of the lowest class; the child, wrapped in a bundle of unwholesome rags and carried in the arms of a hideous and unclean old woman. Filled with disgust, Wei turned on his heels and fled, but presently stopped and bethought himself of means by which the decree of fate in the matter of the infant bride-to-be might be thwarted. He would defy the powers; and accordingly he hired a ruffian to slay the child, promising a reward of Tls. 50, and paying Tls. 10 in advance. The bargain was duly carried out, and upon hearing that the child was dead, Wei escaped from the neighbourhood, conscience stricken so much so that apparently he forgot to pay the balance to the ruffian.

THE LOVELY MATE. In course of time Wei, by reason of his abilities (and a little private influence), obtained an official appointment and, preferment coming in due season, he rose to an enviable position and engaged the attention of marriage-makers whose operations were skillfully directed by ambitious mothers. But he did not marry. The omens were never auspicious—among the horoscopes of maidens not one harmonized with his own.

Now, the Prefect of the place was an observant man with a very charming daughter, Ch'un Lai, renowned for her beauty and accomplishments, of voice, of pen, and of instrument. She could play the five kinds of music suited to the five kinds of etiquette, and vie with the most learned in expounding the classics. She was clever and she was beautiful, and what was even more to the point, as her father the Prefect observed with great satisfaction, the eight characters of her marriage destiny as fathomed by the astrologers harmonized exactly with those of Wei. So he was informed, incredibly, the young lady seeming a star beyond his own sphere. But the eight characters were not to be gained. They were perfect counterparts; the oracles had never been more favourable. The marriage was duly decided upon, the delighted Prefect setting about preliminary arrangements with right good will, and lavishly generously, and eventually the red silken cord was used, symbol of the two being joined for ever.

COINCIDENCE'S LONG ARM. Upon all these matters the author dwells with a great wealth of fancy and literary skill, to which we can do scant justice now, merely giving the outline of the story. It was discovered, of course, that Ch'un Lai was only the adopted daughter of the Prefect; that she was born in poverty, that her parents died, leaving her in the care of an old nurse, an old lady who kept a small shop—into which one day, when Ch'un Lai was but two years old, a ruffian dashed and attempted to kill the child, his blow being warded off by the old woman. Ch'un Lai ended her account of this incident by removing a pearl ornament, dangling coquettishly over her forehead, thus revealing the scar of the blow by which the youth now her husband had designed to evade his appointed destiny. "What must be, must be," she said, "What must be, must be; you cannot escape that which the gods have ordained for you."

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TRADE REVIEW OF THE YEAR 1930.

METALS.

The position in the metals market during the past year has been dominated by the heavy drop in steel in the earlier part of the year, and, but for the little store purchasing being made later on, business has been very quiet in all lines. The state of the market was influenced by Japan. That country early in the year found that she had greatly overbought and tried to dispose of as much of her surplus stocks as possible at prices, almost in every case, a long way below cost. This has meant that so far as the colony has been concerned, and the mainland too for that matter, there has been practically no purchasing from foreign markets. The enormous quantities unloaded in Japan and at Shanghai flooded the market. Firms that could finance it bought up much of this stock and have stored it. This will naturally be disposed of before fresh supplies are imported from the other side of the world. This position and these facts apply to the same extent in regard to non-ferrous metals. Another factor that has to be taken into account in considering the stagnation of the market is the lowered exchange. Prices have decreased at the same time, but in nothing like the ratio of the fall in exchange. Steel is therefore dearer now than it was in the beginning of the year. The future position will depend on the state of China. In the present political unrest it is regarded as risky to despatch goods up country owing to the lawlessness prevailing. Those who should be in a position to know think that it will be well on towards the close of this year before there is any movement in the metal market.

SUNDRIES.

The sundries trade for 1930 was not a very brilliant one, the chief obstacle to a large and healthy business being the ever-soaring prices in the countries of origin. Numerous strikes in the United Kingdom also interfered to a considerable extent with the free deliveries one would have expected, resulting in considerable orders for miscellaneous goods being cancelled. With American exchange down to the 50 level, the various goods manufactured in the U.S.A. are made to look very dear in Hongkong currency in comparison with the rate of 94 at this time last year. Now that the lid is off the American exchange it remains to be seen whether our American friends will be able to retain the business they did while exchange rates were in the Chinaman's favour. It cannot be denied that America was given a splendid opportunity to get right into the Aniline Dye Trade, but how far has she been able to entrench herself in the China market remains to be seen.

In view of the tremendous break in prices many dealers are anxious to cancel any goods that are late or still to ship, so that it will be some time before orders here become more normal. Some considerable losses will probably be made in handkerchiefs, blankets, leather, paper, dyes, soap, etc., etc., where such have been bought at the top of the market.

CANTON SILK TRADE.

The beginning of the year under review opened with an active demand from the American market, and unprecedented large settlements were made during January in New season's silks (new style). Prices advanced some \$500 per picul within a few days, and reached a record height towards the end of the month. For the first time in the history of the Canton Silk Trade, new season's silk was settled at the beginning of January—months before the 1st crop had even been raised—the yield of which was only known about the middle of April. By the 15th January it was estimated that contracts in new season's amounted to 5,000 bales. For Europe only a small business was being done at this period, a great disparity existing between prices ruling in Lyons and those paid by the American market.

By the end of January dealers generally were unwilling to enter into further contracts, their commitments being so heavy that most of them withdrew from the market.

The beginning of February saw the first fall on the silk exchange in Yokohama; this, however, had no momentary effect on our market owing to the fact that dealers were so overvalued that they would, in any case, be unable to further increase their commitments. During the middle of this month there was a rapid rise in exchange, dollar prices remaining practically unchanged, the advance in exchange, however, rendered laid down contracts impossible and no further business resulted, and the fluctuations of other silk markets left no impression on our market at this period.

Owing to the fact that new season's silk would not be obtainable before the end of April and that silks were booked for months ahead with the above-mentioned forward contracts and therefore unable to produce stocks suitable for the Lyons market, the small remaining stock of old season's silk in Lyons descriptions was well held, and dealers demanded fancy prices.

With the middle of March came a further fall on the silk exchange in Yokohama, which, coupled with the continued absence in demand from all consuming centres, began to bring prices down on the Canton market in spite of a sensational drop in exchange of 5d. and the consequent reduction in laid down costs.

April and May marked a continued and steady decline in prices and exchange with very little business. Dealers were, however, so pressing sales as to feature, were still occupied in working off their forward contracts.

The end of May saw the Japanese market demoralised and the fall in prices and exchange began to create an unsettled feeling.

By the end of June stocks were gradually beginning to accumulate, and in the practically total absence of business, prices were not so much depressed as they might have been. The situation brought no relief, and with the disquieting news to hand from America of the generally depressed state of that market, dealers holding stocks began to press sales without result.

About the beginning of August many features, in view of the protracted absence in demand, closed down, not wishing to produce further stocks, which at this period, were estimated at 5,000 bales of Beret and about 1,500/2,000 bales in Lyons descriptions. By the end of August fully 25 per cent. of the silks were closed down.

Early September brought some business for the Lyons market which was, however, short-lived, owing to the continued advance in the franc rate. About the middle of the month news came to hand from Yokohama of a syndicate in course of formation supported by the Japanese Government to the extent of seventy million Yen (70,000,000) with a view to fixing the minimum price of Silks at Yen 1,400, the steady influence of which, consequently, made itself felt in Japan and was also apparent on this market for the time being; resulting in some business for Lyons, but bringing no revival in demand from the American market.

The end of September saw communication with the silk districts suspended owing to local political troubles and holders mostly took their silk off sale. Silk to be delivered against contracts could not be delivered on time and as this was a case of "force majeure," an extension in time of delivery had to be granted.

By the end of October fully 50 per cent. of the silks had closed down, mainly owing to the protracted absence in demand, and partly owing to the difficulties brought about by the political disturbances which rendered the sending of funds up country for financing cocoon purchases hazardous. The middle of November saw conditions on the West River improving and communication with the silk districts was gradually resumed. Demand from consuming centres generally, however, continued non-existent.

From then until the middle of December only a few isolated transactions were concluded, since when there has been a moderate revival in demand from the American market, while there are no signs of improvement from Lyons.

The crops throughout the season have been considerably smaller than those of the previous season. This is accounted for by the poor market conditions which were no incentive to raising large crops; in addition to which, weather conditions throughout the season were distinctly unfavourable.

The following figures speak for themselves:

HIGHEST PRICES OF VARIOUS GRADES DURING YEAR 1930.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Best 1 12/15	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Best 2 12/15	\$800	\$800	\$800	\$800	\$800	\$800	\$800	\$800	\$800	\$800	\$800	\$800
Best 3 12/15	\$600	\$600	\$600	\$600	\$600	\$600	\$600	\$600	\$600	\$600	\$600	\$600
Best 4 12/15	\$400	\$400	\$400	\$400	\$400	\$400	\$400	\$400	\$400	\$400	\$400	\$400
Best 5 12/15	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200	\$200
Best 6 12/15	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100
Best 7 12/15	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50	\$50
Best 8 12/15	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25	\$25
Best 9 12/15	\$12	\$12	\$12	\$12	\$12	\$12	\$12	\$12	\$12	\$12	\$12	\$12
Best 10 12/15	\$6	\$6	\$6	\$6	\$6	\$6	\$6	\$6	\$6	\$6	\$6	\$6
Best 11 12/15	\$3	\$3	\$3	\$3	\$3	\$3	\$3	\$3	\$3	\$3	\$3	\$3
Best 12 12/15	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1	\$1

EXPORT FIGURES.

Covering period January to December, 1930.

To Europe.

Year 1930 13,513 bales.

" 1929 22,598 "

Decrease 9,085 bales.

To America.

Year 1930 25,406 bales.

" 1929 24,432 "

Decrease 9,974 bales.

To Japan.

Year 1930 9,110 bales.

" 1929 9,334 "

Decrease 224 bales.

To Europe.

Year 1930 19,358 bales.

" 1929 19,914 "

Decrease 556 bales.

To Europe.

Year 1930 2,350 bales.

" 1929 2,393 "

Decrease 43 bales.

To Europe.

Year 1930 288 bales.

" 1929 1,706 "

Decrease 1,418 bales.

NEW YEAR'S EVE. HONGKONG CELEBRATIONS.

It is doubtful if there is any place in the world where New Year's Eve is celebrated with more *clat* and outward show of rejoicing than in this Colony. It is, of course, a "baw Scotch night" but the Scotchmen generally celebrate indoors with the haggis and whisky. One poet-anonymous epitomises the rejoicing of the Scots by saying

"When most of them are singin',
And all of them are tight,
Ye'll know ye're in the middle
Of the baw Scotch Night."

But in Hongkong the cosmopolitan methods of rejoicing all end with the one thing—crackers. Most of them begin that way. Friday night was no exception. From almost every balcony showers of sparks descended and the detonations of bombs swelled the babel of sound. Overhead in some districts rockets zoomed into the sky, staggered, curved over, burst and dropped like huge feathers of light towards the drab roofs. The display was picturesque especially from the waterfront, where the gyrations of the fireworks among the electric lights on either side made an enchanting picture. At the witching hour of midnight a deafening fusillade of crackers and the sounding of sirens by shipping in the harbour heralded the New Year. One misfire here the old familiar sound of bells "Ring out the old, Ring in the new" so regularly at home.

The City was very quiet throughout Saturday which was observed as a bank holiday—except by the bankers themselves.

POLICE CHILDREN'S ENTERTAINMENT.

FUN IN HAPPY VALLEY.

The Hongkong Police gave their annual children's entertainment and sports at their recreation grounds in Happy Valley on New Year's Day, when the young folks—and their elders—again had a thoroughly enjoyable time. The afternoon was devoted to races and a football match; tiffin and tea were served on the grounds, picnic fashion, and each of the youngsters received a present from a Christmas tree. As many members of the Force as could be spared from duty attended, including representatives of the Fire Brigade, Preventive Service, Water Police and the Police Force itself. There were present also those who had returned to the Colony by the *Bremen*, and who had the opportunity of renewing old friendships and making new ones in circumstances, for where in Hongkong seen at greater advantage than at Happy Valley on a Sunday afternoon.

The prizes were distributed by Capt. P. P. J. Woodhouse, Superintendent of the Force, who was accompanied by Mrs. Woodhouse. In calling upon him, Inspector Gerrard, who acted as Master of the Ceremonies, congratulated Capt. Woodhouse on his first public appearance as a married man. The opportunity was also taken to present Mrs. Woodhouse with a bouquet in a silver vase as a token of the cordial welcome extended to her by the Force.

Capt. Woodhouse replied in humorous vein and thanked the gathering on behalf of himself and Mrs. Woodhouse.

THE PRIZES.

The following were the results of the competitions:—
Ladies' Thread-the-needle Race.—1, Mrs. Grimmett; 2, Mrs. Alexander; 3, Mrs. J. Clark.

Ladies' Coconut Shy.—1, Olive Gerrard; 2, Mrs. Moss; 3, Mabel Blackman.

Ladies' Egg-and-Spoon Race.—1, Margaret Kent; 2, Mrs. Taylor; 3, Mrs. Floyd.

Race for Girls over 10 years of age.—1, Ellice Culliford; 2, Irene Passmore; 3, Mabel Blackman.

For girls under 10.—1, Helen Grimmett; 2, Julia Garner; 3, Beatrice Taylor.

For boys over 10.—1, Geo. Culliford; 2, Claude Blackman; 3, Neil Gerrard.

For boys under 10.—1, Martin Garner; 2, Ronald Gerrard; 3, Arthur Floyd.

Men over 35.—1, Insp. Gerrard; 2, Sergt. Brown; 3, Chief Insp. Kerr.

Men under 35.—1, Sergt. Henderson; 2, Mr. Holland; 3, Mr. Gerrard.

Tug-of-War: "Married v. Single" won by "Married" team—Insp. Appleton, Insp. Patterson, Sergt. Phillips, Mr. Bird, Insp. Garner, Insp. A. Clark, Sergt. Phillips, Sergt. Carpenter, Sub Insp. McN. Wilson, R.O. Grimmett (Capt.).

Football Match: Winning team—Sergt. Kelly (Capt.), Sergt. Fender, Mr. Gerrard, Mr. Geo. Angus, Sergt. Condon, Mr. K. Earnshaw, Sergt. Clark, Mr. Cuff, Sergt. Moss, Sub Insp. W. W. Cooper.

Referee, R.O. Ward.

THE RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation D'Extreme Orient, Saigon, writes:—

Our market remains very quiet without any demand from anywhere. Notwithstanding this total absence of business, rates are still firm, owing to the stock of the old crop, which we estimate at 200,000 tons, being detained by merchants or rich farmers who are awaiting an improvement in the prices. Besides this the new crop commences to arrive in small quantities which cannot improve the market tendency.

We have recently had rainy weather which has been rather prejudicial to the new crop but up to the present writing (December 23rd) there is no serious fear to register.

The total amount of rice exported from January 1st up to December 21st, 1930, was 1,200,000 tons.

Quotations to-day: White Saigon rice No. 2 sifed, Japan quality, Hongkong \$4.70 per picul f.o.b. Saigon for January shipment.

KOWLOON CHILDREN'S SPORTS.

AN ENJOYABLE AFTERNOON.

The children of Kowloon celebrated New Year royally on New Year's Day with a sports meeting at the Kowloon Cricket ground organised by the members of the Kowloon Cricket Club. The weather was all that could have been desired and the attendance was large. Many children from all parts of Kowloon took part in the racing and the events were keenly contested. His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Lady Stubbs and attended by Capt. McGrath, were present.

The band of the Wiltshire Regiment rendered selections during the afternoon. After the races Lady Stubbs presented the prizes. She was introduced by Dr. Forsyth, who gave a resume of the efforts leading up to the establishment of this fixture as an annual event. He said that the meeting began in a very small way some 14 years ago in the Kowloon Cricket Club, when most of the present members were bachelors, and had grown in extent each year. Now many of the members' children were competing in the races.

At one period the financial weight of the sports had been felt, but a suggestion to ask the assistance of the people of Hongkong was finally set aside as members of the Club jointly accepted the responsibility for the prize money. He was sure they were all very obliged to His Excellency for having attended and to Lady Stubbs for having consented to distribute the prizes.

Her ladyship distributed the trophies, in accordance with the following list:—

GIRLS' EVENTS.

Skipping Race (under 14): D. Lyons 1, M. George 2, E. Route 3.
Flat Race, (6 to 8): S. Jeffries 1, M. Bryson 2, E. Ritchie 3.
Skipping Competition, (under 9): S. Jeffries 1, M. Bryson 2, E. Route 3.
Flat Race, (under 5): E. Ritchie 1, E. Carroll 2, S. Tully 3.
Potato Race, (10 to 14): A. Stephens 1, D. Lyons 2, N. Pyle 3.
Skipping Competition, (10 to 13): E. Lawson 1, N. Buddon 2, J. McGregor 3.
Musical Chairs, (8 to 13): G. McNider 1, V. Stuart 2, P. Wolley 3.
Egg and Spoon Race, (under 14): N. Pyle 1, P. Newton 2, S. Blythe 3.
Flat Race, (8 to 10): P. Newton 1, D. Heon 2, J. Dalziel 3.
Relay Race, (10 to 14): A. Stephens 1, G. Smith, N. Braden and M. George 2, J. McGregor, D. Puncheon, K. Simmons and M. Stuart 3.

BOYS' EVENTS.

Potato Race, 10 to 13: J. Stephens 1, R. Wicheil 2, J. Leake 3.
Foot Race, (under 12): J. Clarke 1, R. Wicheil 2, E. Waite 3.
Obstacle Race, (10 to 14): B. Waite 1, H. Ferguson 2, Murphy 3.
Relay Race, (10 to 14): W. Urquhart, J. Murphy, B. Waite and W. Macrae 1, Ellis, Murphy, D. Stephens and P. White 2.
Flat Race, (6 to 8): S. McNider 1, J. McCubbin 2, E. Wolley 3.
Sack Race, (under 14): G. Bond 1, W. Macrae 2, C. Hammond 3.
Flat Race, (4 to 6): M. Muir 1, E. Smith 2, A. McCubbin 3.
Bowls Contest, (10 to 14): H. Burns 1, D. Davidson 2, Ellis 3.
Flat Race, (8 to 10): Dalziel 1, D. Fogg 2, S. McNider 3.

Wheelbarrow Race, (under 14): J. Clarke and R. Parsons 1, Neil and W. Urquhart 2, J. Murphy and C. Hanna 3.

After the distribution of the prizes three cheers were given for Lady Stubbs. His Excellency made a brief response thanking the audience and wished them all a happy New Year.

During the afternoon refreshments were served. The following were the officials: Patron: H.E. Sir R. E. Stubbs, K.O.M.G. President: Dr. Chas. Forsyth, Vice-President and Chairman of Committee: Mr. A. O. Brown.

Committee: Messrs. A. W. E. Davidson, B. D. Evans, Captain, G. W. Avenell, V. C. Labrum, J. McMurtrie, Bailton, W. T. Elson, E. G. Herdridge, R. H. Jewsbury, H. E. Stevens, Hon. Secretary and E. Abraham, Hon. Treasurer.

Judges: Messrs. A. O. Brown, G. F. Nightingale, J. Stalker, D. A. Purvis, C. W. Jeffries, W. Goldenberg, D. J. McKenzie, and J. Lyons.

Handicappers and Starters: Messrs. R. C. Wicheil, D. G. Nicoll, G. Stark, F. G. Herdridge, F. P. Lenfestey, J. Bailton, R. Chatterton, S. J. Clarke, M. L. Bailton, Pritchard, and C. Mycock.

Clerks of the Course: Messrs. C. R. B. Newton, J. M. Jack, P. Shroff, W. B. Farmer, N. L. H. Bailton, A. E. Thompson, M. J. Henderson, A. E. Davies, and H. J. Farmer.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

HONGKONG C.C. v. UNITED SERVICES C.C.

This match was played on the Hongkong Club's ground on New Year's Day, when the Club narrowly avoided an innings defeat. When Hongkong Club's first wicket fell, 63 runs were shown on the board, but five were down for 108 and two more fell without adding to the score. The innings yielded 128 of which Sayer's 40 was easily the best score; it included eight boundaries. Capt. Davies in his last seven overs (6 maidens) got 4 wickets for 4 runs.

The Services started with one down for 37 and had eight out for 108. The last two wickets, however, were very productive and 108 were compiled before the side was dismissed, the last man topping the score with 35.

The Club were given a second innings, but it was a hopeless affair; Reed hit the only six of the match off Davies. The following were the scores:—

H.K.C.C.

1st Innings.	
T. E. Pearce, c Greig, b Davies.....	20
G. R. Sayer, c and b Greig.....	40
W. C. D. Turner, c Davies, b Kennett.....	24
C. Blake, b Davies.....	3
F. J. de Rome, run out.....	10
R. L. D. Wodehouse, c Edwards, b Davies.....	0
J. D. Humphreys, not out.....	17
E. W. Hamilton, c Bonham Carter, b Davies.....	0
H. A. Sawyer, c Graham, b Kennett.....	0
E. B. Reed, b Davies.....	0
R. E. O. Bird, c Bowen, b Kennett.....	1
Extras.....	1
Total.....	128

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Davies.....	16	9	30	5
Graham.....	1	0	32	0
Kennett.....	14.5	3	49	3
Greig.....	3	0	17	1

UNITED SERVICES.

1st Innings.	
Lt. Bonham Carter, lb.w., b.....	12
Lt. Stewart, c Sawyer, b Bird.....	23
Major Edwards, lb.w., b Sayer.....	30
Capt. Davies, c and b Wodehouse.....	40
Cot. Bowen, c Pearce, b Wodehouse.....	20
Lt. Com. Greig, c Sawyer, b Wodehouse.....	9
Capt. Gray, c Bird, b Wodehouse.....	13
Lt. Jones, b Wodehouse.....	28
Lt. T. B. Erskine, b Sayer.....	28
Lt. Kennett, not out.....	21
Lt. Graham, c Hamilton, b Wodehouse.....	33
Extras.....	10
Total.....	198

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bird.....	16	1	63	1
Reed.....	9	2	28	0
Wodehouse.....	15.5	0	55	7
Sayer.....	8	0	24	2
Hamilton.....	3	0	16	0

H.K.C.C.

2nd Innings.	
R. L. D. Wodehouse, c Edwards, b Graham.....	4
W. C. D. Turner, c Jones, b Davies.....	0
C. Blake, b Graham.....	11
J. D. Humphreys, c Franks, b Graham.....	1
F. J. de Rome, lb.w., b Davies.....	1
G. R. Sayer, c Graham, b Davies.....	21
T. E. Pearce, lb.w., b Greig.....	21
H. A. Sawyer, c Graham, b Davies.....	8
E. W. Hamilton, b Graham.....	1
E. B. Reed, b Graham.....	11
R. E. O. Bird, not out.....	0
Extras.....	13
Total.....	74

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Graham.....	12.5	0	41	5
Davies.....	11	4	20	4
Greig.....	1	1	0	1

CRICKET SERVICE CRICKET CLUB.

Teams composed of members of the Club engaged in a match at Happy Valley on Saturday, when "Ye Old Salt Horse" beat "Ye Land-lubbers" by one run. The winners scored 87.

CRAIGENGOWER C.C. v. WILTS N.C.O.'S AND MEN.

This friendly match took place on the Craigenower ground on New Year's Day. The home team (not a very representative one) compiled a first innings score of 41; the Military responded with 84. Craigenower's second innings produced 70, and the Wilts 63. Woodward made 37 of these, no one else in that innings got into double figures. It was a perfect day that everybody enjoyed himself and that was the main thing.

FOOTBALL.

CHARITY MATCH.

On the Club ground, on Saturday last, teams chosen from the Second Division of the League, representing "British Isles" and "The Rest," played a match in aid of local charities. A large crowd attended and the stand kindly lent by the Hongkong F.C. for the occasion was well patronized.

Mason turned out at back in place of Scoller; the rest of the teams turned out as advertised.

The "Rest" kicked off against the sun and were soon around the "Isles" goal, where Mason was forced to kick goal. Omar placed well from the corner kick which Blake cleared by punting well up the field where Bath shot wide. From the goal kick, E. R. Hyndman sent out to Rahmin, who raced down the wing, but sent in wide. The "Rest" pressed for a time, and Omar, coming in from the right, beat Marston and sent the ball into the net out of the reach of McLeod, giving the Rest the lead after five minutes' play. From the centre kick, Bath tried a run through, but on being tackled by Hyndman, passed to Lees, who missed by inches. The "Isles" returned, and Fok Bing Yick was forced to kick out to clear. Ireland received from the throw in and shot into Silva's hands, a corner resulting. Golf placed well from the corner kick, but Hyndman cleared. After some muddled play, off-side against Ogilvie, gave Bath the chance, from the free kick, to beat Silva with a low shot which made the scores level. Half time came, with the score one all.

On resuming, the Rest went away with a determination to win, and E. R. Hyndman ended up a brilliant run by shooting well. From the goal kick May sent wide to Golf, who went down the wing, but Fok kicked behind. The Rest now pressed the Isles and shots were sent in from all directions, but were wide of the mark. Corners were frequent, but were mostly kicked behind. The Rest kept the Isles at home for a time, but could not beat McLeod. From a break away, Lees, for the Isles, got well in and Fok was forced to kick out. The Isles now pressed, and the Rest's custodian was called upon to stop shots from all the forwards. One shot from May almost reached the mark, for the goalkeeper stopping the shot let the ball drop and just had time to turn it round the post as a forward dashed up. The Rest now took up the game in earnest and bombarded the Isles' goal. Golf and McLeod cleared in style. Keeping up the pressure, Hyndman shot and one of the defenders handled in the penalty area, but the referee did not notice this infringement, and McLeod, in attempting to kick Hyndman, stumbled and fell, the College man sending the ball into an empty goal, thereby winning the game for the Rest. Shortly afterwards, the whistle sounded for time, leaving the Rest winners of a good game by the odd goal in three. Mr. Wells controlled the game in a very efficient manner.

On the play, the Rest deserved to win. They were much better served in the forward line, where they had the services of four of the St. George's College team and their combination was very good; this same quartette having played together throughout last season in the First Division of the League. E. P. Hyndman also played well at back for the Rest. The Isles' front line showed lack of understanding, and combination was not forthcoming. McLeod, in goal for the Isles, played a good game and saved his side from heavy defeat.

ST. GEORGE'S HALL, 1921.

For the convenience of guests at the Annual Ball of the St. George's Society on Thursday, it is announced that the rendezvous for the dancers in St. George's Hall will be known by three red lights; in St. Andrew's Hall, by a similar number of blue lights; and in the Music Room by three green lights.

The following is the programme of dances:—Extra, Waltz, "Beautiful Ohio"; 1. Lancers ("Veronique"); 2. One Step ("Oh Helen"); 3. Fox Trot ("Whispering"); 4. Waltz ("Oh What a Pal was Mary"); 5. Barn Dance ("Arcadian"); 6. One Step ("Taxi"); 7. Fox Trot ("Vesuvius Moon"); 8. Waltz ("Miserere"); 9. One Step ("Hongkong"); 10. Fox Trot ("Vamp"); 11. One Step ("Cairo"); 12. Fox Trot ("Rose Room"); (Nos. 9-12 Supper Dances); 13. Lancers ("Orchids"); 14. Waltz ("Destiny"); 15. One Step ("Oh by Jingo"); 16. Fox Trot ("Dandelion"); 17. Waltz ("The Chaisers"); 18. One Step ("Sand Dunes"); 19. Fox Trot ("So Long, So Long"); 20. Sir Roger de Coverley; Second Extra, One Step ("Wild, Wild Women"); Third Extra, Fox Trot ("Lullalula").

The Bands of H.M.S. Hawkins and the 2nd Wiltshire Regiment will provide the music. Late Peak Trams and Ferries will run at 1.30 a.m., 2 a.m. and 2.30 a.m.

HEALTH COMMISSION'S PROGRAMME.

LECTURES ILLUSTRATED BY CINEMA FILMS.

It is the intention of the Eastern Commission of the British National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases—Mrs. Neville Rolfe and Dr. Rupert Hallam—which is now in the Colony, to hold meetings throughout this week in continuation of its plan to show what development the movement has made throughout the world, and to discuss the problem with those who have to do with the health of the Colony, doctors, nurses, chemists and others, and those who have particularly to do with the prevention of disease—heads of schools, parents, social, and police.

The educational aspect of the question consists of a series of lectures, illustrated by cinema films on this particular branch of health, and these will take place at the Sanitary Board office this evening, at 8 p.m., and on Wednesday, January 27th, Friday, January 29th, and Monday, January 30th, at 8 p.m., to which invitations have been circulated by the Hon. the Director of Education.

Mrs. Neville Rolfe, the Educational Commissioner of the Commission, has been invited by the Headmaster of the Kewston British School, to address a meeting of parents in the schoolroom on Thursday, January 27th, at 8 p.m.

The object of these meetings is to outline a policy for the prevention of, as well as a cure for the diseases engaging the Commission's attention, to spread the knowledge in the hope that it might lead to a real reduction in their incidence, and it is the Commission's aim to stimulate all the social institutions in the Colony into activity towards that end.

DEPARTURE OF MAJOR-GENERAL F. VENTRIS.

Major-General F. Ventris, C.B., who has had command of the British Troops in China for the past five and a half years, left for England on Saturday by the P. & O. steamer *Gilgic*.

Major-General Ventris, who is 53 or 54 years of age, entered the Army in 1874. He served in the Nile Expedition 1884-85; was mentioned in despatches, became Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, received the medal with clasp and the Khedive's Star. In 1885-86 he was with the Egyptian Field Force as R.A.A. and Q.M.G., Intelligence Department. He was A.A.G. India, 1893-97, Brigadier-General Bombay, 1897-1902, and Major-General North China, 1903-6. He retired in 1909, but on the outbreak of the war was given the command of a new Army Division in England and later sent to Hongkong as General Officer Commanding the Troops in China. Now, after five and a half years' service here, the General returns to his retirement.

His period of service in the Colony has been marked by the happiest of relations between Military Headquarters and the Colonial Government, which is saying a great deal when we recollect the problems which arose regarding the duties and responsibilities of the civil community. It is not given to the average civilian to know much of the business of the military officer, but those who know realize the value of the work done by Major-General Ventris for the advantage of the Colony and the Empire. Those who were brought into those relations with the general esteemed him for the sound common-sense he invariably brought to bear from a ripe experience upon questions that came before him, and he united to sound judgment a tact and quiet humour which must have helped to smooth many little difficulties. Advancing age caused the General to be somewhat retiring in the social sphere, but during his residence in the Colony he made a large number of friends who entertain for him the highest respect and whose good wishes follow him in the retirement to which he returns.

His departure on Saturday was private and consequently there was no guard of honour or military display, but there were many friends to bid him farewell.

KNIGHTHOOD FOR MR. N. J. STABB.

The New Year's Honours List includes a knighthood for Mr. N. J. Stabb, who has just retired from the post of Chief Manager of Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and left for home, said America, on December 27th.

The news can hardly be said to come as a surprise, for it had been generally felt in the Colony that some recognition of the important services which Mr. Stabb has been able to so long to render to British trade interests in the Far East, could hardly be overlooked in the Honours List on the occasion of his retirement. Mr. Stabb's career has been so recently published that it need not now be repeated, and it only remains for us to convey to Sir Newton and Lady Stabb the congratulations of the community upon the conferment of an honour generally recognised to be well-merited.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN FREEMASON.

THE LATE MR. JAMES VANSTONE.

Regret will be felt at the death, which occurred yesterday, of Mr. James Vanstone, a well-known member of St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong. Mr. Vanstone, who was 74 years of age, had resided in Hongkong for over 20 years. He retired recently from the office he held as the Cathedral and the opportunity was then taken to present him with a substantial token in recognition of his services for so many years.

Mr. Vanstone is even better known in the Colony in connection with Masonic activities; he was a Freemason of 30 years standing. He was District Grand Master of the Colony, and in a similar capacity he presided at all the Chapters and Lodges in the Colony, both of the English and the Scottish Constitutions. The funeral takes place to-day and will pass the Monument at 5 p.m. It is hoped that all members of the Craft will attend to pay the last tribute to an indefatigable worker in Freemasonry.

Mr. Vanstone leaves a widow, as well as one son and one daughter by his former wife. Mr. Vanstone's son is employed as an engineer in British North Borneo.

REFERENCE AT THE CATHEDRAL.

In the course of the service at the Cathedral yesterday morning the Cathedral Chaplain (the Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle) made a reference to Mr. Vanstone's death and paid a tribute of respect to his memory.

KWANGTUNG COAL MINES AGREEMENT.

FIRST PRELIMINARY AGREEMENT REPORTED CANCELLED.

The *Canton Times* says:—The preliminary agreement signed between former Military Governor Ma Yung-hsien and former Acting Civil Governor Chang Chien-long, on one part, and the Canton Government and Major Louis Cassel, representing the proposed Kwangtung Coal Mines in the Province of Kwangtung, has been cancelled by the present administration here, according to a leading official. For the signing of the agreement, Ma and Chang have already got \$100,000. The Government will have to return this sum to the syndicate.

It is understood that Major Cassel is still negotiating. The local authorities will entertain any reasonable proposition, and the Kwangtung Collieries may, after all, come to stay as the Cantonese are not unfavourable to the development of their natural resources with foreign capital, provided that it will not be disadvantageous to the interests of the province.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AN APPEAL.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.)

Sir,—Several hundred men of both Services are proceeding home shortly on *s.s. Bremen*, may we appeal to your readers for gifts of suitable games and literature for their use during the voyage. The people of Hongkong are always generous in this respect, and we are confident that this appeal will meet with the usual ready response. Contributions may be sent to either of the undersigned.—Yours faithfully,

H. S. CHOLE-REES,
Senior Naval Chaplain, China Squadron
(Royal Naval Yard).

M. W. SHEWELL,
Chaplain to the Forces
(Headquarters, China Command).
Hongkong, December 31st, 1920.

CHEFALO AND PALERMO, MAGICIANS.

"KING OF THE RINGS" AND "PALERMO THE PIQUANT."

The art of magic in our time has advanced by leaps and bounds and even in this part of the world we have seen some of the best. However, with the appearance here of Chefalo and Palermo, the complete company in the Theatre Royal on Saturday, January 23rd, amusement lovers here will have the pleasure of herding the two greatest living exponents of this wonderful talent. Both are Italian born but they spent some years in the United States and they have headed all the principal theatres in that and other countries. In fact their tour of this part of the world is in furtherance of a complete tour of the world and they have been twelve years on the "road" now and still looking for new fields to conquer. Chefalo and Palermo, it may be noted, to show their undoubted standing in their profession, played in the principal cities in England for one year, America two years, Germany four months, Belgium three months, Holland three months, Hungary two months, Spain two years (for they speak Spanish and Portuguese and other languages fluently), Portugal two months, English Guiana two months, English West Indies two months, Curacao (Dutch) and Venezuela six months, Porto Rico two months, Cuba four months, Jamaica one month, Panama two months, Peru four months, Chili four months, Argentine two years (creating records in this Latin country), Paraguay three months, Uruguay two months, Brazil six months, Africa seven months with the Theatre Trust there and before coming to the East toured Australia under the direction of J. C. Williamson Limited. Chefalo and Palermo are fine linguists and speak English, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian and French. Where other magicians copy, Chefalo invents, thus the public here will see some new and big tricks of which Chefalo only holds the secret. Palermo, a beautiful woman, wears also some exquisite dresses during her work on the stage. The season here is only a limited one. Seats for the season here can be booked daily at Mounties, and early application is essential.

COUNCIL REFORM-BALLOT AT SINGAPORE.

A COMPLETE FAILURE.

UNDER 150 VOTERS.

The Singapore *Free Press* of December 24th says:—

At eight o'clock yesterday morning the Victoria Theatre was opened for the purpose of balloting on the eighteen propositions for the proposed reformed Legislative Council. By noon only twelve votes had been recorded but a rush of voters was expected during the afternoon. This however, was not forthcoming. At the meeting held on Tuesday evening several speakers referred to apathy on the part of the public of Singapore, and this has now received additional proof, especially with regard to such a very important matter as that under review. At seven o'clock in the evening balloting was closed. Up to this time only 138 electors were recorded; these being made up as follows:—Europeans and Eurasians 109; British Indian 14; Chinese 12 and Malays 3.

Mr. T. Deason, the hon. sec. of the Straits Settlements (Singapore) Association was on the premises during the day and was admirably assisted by Mr. Heworth, who stuck to his job all day long. Other gentlemen who assisted in relays were Mr. G. S. Carver, the President of the Association, Mr. See Teong Wah, Mr. H. C. W. Allen, Mr. M. V. Pillai, Mr. Ong Boon Tat and Mr. G. C. Clarke.

The promoters of the meeting held on Tuesday evening were apparently sanguine of a record poll, inasmuch as 5,000 forms were printed in the English, Chinese, and Malay languages and of these 4,802 were not used.

Steps are being taken by the Director-General of the Hanchuan-Canton-Hankow Railway to build the section of the line between Chuchow in Hunan and the Kwangtung border. A party of engineers have been sent to Southern Hunan to survey the line and the Commander of the Hunan troops has promised the railway authorities all necessary help to the surveying party. In view of the fact that the regions in Southern Hunan are generally mountainous and offer almost insurmountable difficulties to the transportation of their heavy materials, the railway authorities plan to build a highway suitable for motor traffic first.

READY FOR SERVICE CLOTHING FOR MEN

TWEED SUITS AND GOLF COATS—FLANNEL JACKETS AND TROUSERS—SMART OVERCOATS AND MOTOR ULSTERS—TWEED JACKETS AND KNICKERS



READY-TO-WEAR GARMENTS will be the feature of a special display at Lane Crawford's during January. The Garments we offer are equal in every respect to the finest bespoke work, special care being exercised to prevent any resemblance to a Ready-made Garment and T. C. & Co. take this opportunity of inviting every man who appreciates the mental, commercial and social value of Fine Attire to pay a visit of inspection during this special show.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

JUST ARRIVED
A large consignment of
DOBBIE MCINNESS IMPROVED
BOURDON STEAM PRESSURE AND
VACUUM GAUGES
6" 7" and 8" from 200 lbs. to 500 lbs.
Sole Agents for Hongkong and South China.
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.
Tel. 1741 HONGKONG.

JUST UNPACKED
"BROADWOOD"
"BABY" GRAND PIANO
(With New Patent Steel Barless Frame).
A REVELATION IN
TONE, TOUCH & DESIGN.
The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.

Powell
TELEPHONE 346.
ANNOUNCE SPECIAL
CLEARANCE SALE
OF
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S
BOOTS and SHOES.
Commencing
MONDAY, January 3rd,
FOR
ONE WEEK ONLY
HUGE REDUCTIONS
GENUINE BARGAINS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.
THE DIOCESAN GIRLS' SCHOOL
Re-opens on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6th, at 9 A.M.

NOTICE.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undersigned, who have registered themselves as private limited companies under the provisions of the Companies Ordinances 1911-1917, and on and after the 1st January 1921, the name of each business as a going concern will be taken over by and will be carried on under the name of **THE UNION TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED**, but there will be no change in the management thereof.
Dated the 1st day of January, 1921.
THE UNION TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED
by **S. M. CHUN**,
General Manager.

TO LET.
From early March to end of October.
A ROOMED HOUSE in **Sewan** Terrace, Peak. Fully furnished with plate glass, linen, etc.
Apply—
Box 155,
Care of Daily Press Office.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.
Match in aid of LOCAL CHARITIES.
"ENGLAND" v. "SCOTLAND"
on the Club Ground,
TO-DAY at 4 P.M.
Admission ... \$1.
J. RALSTON,
Hon. Secretary.

MOTOR CAR OWNERS.
FIRESTONE TIRES 32 x 31 \$70
BATTERIES RECHARGED ... \$2
Car Storage
RUSSELL STREET GARAGE,
next to Tramway Office,
Telephone 658.

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.
E.C.
The Funeral of our late Brother and Tyler **JAMES VANSTONE** will pass the Monument To-day (3rd January) at 5 p.m.
All Masons are invited to attend.
BY COMMAND OF THE
D. C. M.

NOTICE.
PLEASE keep this date—**SATURDAY, JANUARY 3RD, 1921**, **MADAM LOTTE GORDON'S CONCERT** Theatre Royal in aid of the Blind Home in Pokfulam Road.

LOST.
MISSING since 28th December **FOX TERRIER PUP** (name), White and Black marking, answers to name of "RUFUS". If found please return to—
152, THE PRESS.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

LOST.
THE SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 1603 for Two Shares Numbered 44491/44492 standing in the Register in the name of **LUE YUE SAM** (deceased) late of Hongkong having been **LOST**—**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN** that unless the Certificate be produced at the Office of the Company, at Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on or before the 5th day of January, 1921, a new Certificate for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, December 31st, 1920.

NOTICE.
THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that **CERTIFICATE** issued on 22nd May, 1920, in the name of **ISMAEL PILZAY MADAR** has been **LOST**, and should the same not be produced before 7th January, 1921, it shall be deemed cancelled and of no effect.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, December 31st, 1920.

PRINCE LUNG FAR EAST SERVICE.
WE have to announce that we are now the **GENERAL AGENTS** in the Far East for the **Prince Lung, Ltd.**, and all communications in connection with the **Prince Lung Far East Service** to and from New York and other points should be addressed to us at 56 George Street, HONGKONG.
FON PURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED,
LEONARD TAYLOR,
Chairman of Local Board.
Telephone 3165.

INTIMATIONS

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.
SIX PER CENT FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES (KAILAN BONDS).

EIGHTH DRAWING.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in conformity with the conditions endorsed upon the Debentures, the undersigned, the Managers of the Debentures of the total sum of \$240,000, will draw on the Twenty-sixth day of October, 1920, at the Office of the Company, No. 22, Austin Friars, in the City of London, in the presence of **WALTER FITZMAURICE TUCKER**, one of the Directors, **ALFRED WILLIAM BERRY**, Secretary of the Company, and **JOHN WILLIAM PETER JARVALDE**, of 7, B. Great Winchester Street, London, E.C.4, Notary Public.
The said Debentures will be paid off at par on the 31st December, 1920, at either of the following places:
In London: At the Transfer Office of the Company, No. 4 London Wall Buildings, E.C.4.
In Australia: At the Office of the Local Board, 13, rue Broderode, Brussels.
In China: At the General Offices of the Company, Tientsin.

5 BONDS OF \$500 EACH, NUMBERED—
297 325 343 438 458 481
511 562 569 600 723 813
938 948 1002 1017 1070 1110
1280 1284 1359 1381 1393 1423
1441 1508 1573 1591 1710 1723
1773 1818 1908 1981 2113 2254
2317 2354 2398 2531 2553 2559
2591 2597 2620 2638 2728 2768
2839 2845 2911 2922 2974 3017
3034 3068 3090 3094 3200 3223
3341 3347 3413 3433 3499 3511
3537 3598 3684 3747 3751

725 BONDS OF \$200 EACH, NUMBERED—
3890 3901 3993 3998 4139 4247
4286 4375 4453 4454 4511 4550
4598 4599 4677 4759 4773 4775
4783 4784 4884 4913 4980 4997
5023 5030 5080 5081 5223 5316
5348 5446 5498 5521 5593 5738
5759 5810 5850 5893 5943 5949
5986 5989 6358 6373 6384 6386
6400 6534 6577 6634 6637 6650
6663 6798 6860 6867 7030 7086
7089 7193 7304 7339 7383 7543
7622 7650 7664 7708 7746 7786
7816 7847 7868 8053 8089 8083
8090 8101 8104 8137 8223 8236
8348 8377 8420 8504 8528 8563
8563 8591 8593 8617 8623 8633
8774 8788 8844 8861 8899 8940
8940 8942 8991 8917 9030 9033
9043 9063 9118 9173 9243 9273
9278 10098 10118 10173 10173 10173
10178 10098 10223 10223 10300 10319
10439 10517 10547 10573 10592 10700
10723 10749 10801 10848 10864 10937
10941 10943 10988 11001 11023 11023
11066 11073 11076 11098 11123 11183
11243 11295 11301 11373 11417 11481
11480 11517 11568 11623 11899 11946
11723 11735 11773 11801 11940 11973
12022 12109 12143 12158 12223 12293
12318 12369 12377 12437 12478 12506
12523 12594 12693 12725 12729 12742
12839 12906 12953 12953 13040 13047
13023 13018 13018 13018 13052 13610
13610 13610 13610 13610 13610 13610
14180 14184 14176 14198 14290 14249
14438 14447 14451 14546 14590 14620
14644 14674 14754 14883 14934 15003
15023 15028 15185 15203 15231 15234
15252 15253 15291 15291 15346 15359
15415 15439 15531 15549 15694 15771
16033 16044 16046 16049 16177 16219
16239 16285 16356 16357 16360 16361
16356 16890 16891 16703 16764 16775
16842 16959 16960 16899 16897 16906
16923 16939 16998 17010 17025 17041
17074 17098 17238 17348 17377 17383
17401 17423 17477 17506 17504 17578
17718 17766 17783 17782 17792 17809
17877 17974 18027 18137 18139 18146
18204 18259 18263 18339 18367 18714
18747 18798 18810 18817 18793 18763
18782 18816 18947 18959 19046 19045
19138 19173 19181 19248 19281 19298
19313 19328 19447 19534 19503 19552
19657 19687 19685 19735 19799 19834
19947 20115 20125 20143 20186 20180
20236 20263 20273 20298 20334 20485
20523 20538 20735 20780 20806 20916
20994 20943 20963 20966 21140 21259
21323 21334 21380 21383 21567 21611
21828 21829 21881 21934 21784 21816
21931 21985 21989 22000 22003 22003
22150 22229 22353 22371 22382 22453
22905 22917 22983 22701 22792 22746
22834 22858 22929 23078 23083 23117
23121 23155 23253 23374 23464 23519
23519 23573 23723 23846 23885 23906
23949 23992 24013 24124 24136 24144
24150 24182 24172 24187 24249 24289
24405 24444 24477 24512 24518 24546
24573 24619 24724 24730 24756 24957
24988 25116 25188 25278 25286 25397
25384 25407 25460 25492 25615 25714
25738 25776 25849 25871 25937 25957
25985 25998 25923 25923 25923 25987
26000 26110 26125 26321 26323 26315
26344 26401 26420 26443 26460 26592
26812 26854 26771 26783 26786 26804
26831 26884 26890 26900 26934 26971
26974 27025 27098 27191 27283 27302
27373 27437 27453 27495 27519 27532
27634 27640 27685 27693 27700 27718
27743 27913 27942 27974 28020 28102
28124 28188 28219 28221 28218 28271
28374 28430 28506 28542 28635 28663
28672 28678 28705 28706 28794 28810
28875 28876 28899 28925 28948 29000
29122 29194 29169 29185 29228 29222
29230 29261 29313 29318 29329 29334
29335 29332 29363 29404 29453 29481
29626 29629 29696 29611 29623 29681
29670 29699 29785 29758 29800 29844
30108 30127 30144 30175 30203 30256
30300 30364 30395 30496 30498 30691
30697 30694 30645 30703 30708 30789
30774 30788 30815 31010 31030 31197
31280 31245 31268 31271 31298 31398
31615 31644 31704 31713 31710 31748
31823 31816 31828 31828 32037 32140
32352 32383 32359 32777 32868 32834
32440 32489 32543 32558 32688 32789
32893 32898 32913 32929 32934 32973
33186 33264 33333 33352 33361 33498
33554 33629 33663 33783 33785 33870
33877 33869 33929 34031 34061 34091
34088 34171 34179 34255 34269 34631
34654 34690 34697 34703 34743 34940
35005 35184 35184 35297 35306 35411
35494 35529 35607 35623 35714 35719

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
HIGH-CLASS PERFUMERY.
We have received fresh stocks of the latest **FRENCH PERFUMES** from **Coty, Dubarry, Chiris** and other high-class perfumers—which include their choicest examples. Single bottles, Cases of 2 bottles, Caskets of 2 and 3 bottles. Series of Eau de Cologne and Lavender Water.
Roger & Gallies Perfume in caskets of 2 and 3 bottles.
Coffrets of Perfume Soap and Powder.
At very reasonable prices.

NOTICE OF CALL.
THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER CO., (1919), LTD.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a CALL of 10 per cent Share has been made upon all Members Holding Shares upon which only 10 per cent has been paid, and that such call will be payable to the Bankers of the Company, **THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION**, at Hongkong, on the 1st day of March, 1921.
For the **China Light & Power Co., (1919), Ltd.**
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General Managers.
Hongkong, November 30th, 1920.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a CALL of 10 per cent Share has been made upon all Members Holding Shares upon which only 10 per cent has been paid, and that such call will be payable to the Bankers of the Company, **THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION**, at Hongkong, on the 1st day of March, 1921.
For the **China Light & Power Co., (1919), Ltd.**
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
General Managers.
Hongkong, November 30th, 1920.

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NEW YEAR'S HONOURS:

KNIGHTHOOD FOR MR. N. J. STABB.

GERMAN EVASION OF DISARMAMENT:

GREAT FRENCH ANXIETY.

COMPETITION IN ARMAMENTS:

SENATE FOREIGN COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER QUESTION.

IRISH SECRET SOCIETIES:

CHURCH'S STRONG DISAPPROVAL.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH BUREAU'S AGENCY.)

NEW YEAR'S HONOURS.

KNIGHTHOOD FOR MR. N. J. STABB.

The New Year's honours include:—

PEERAGE.

Sir William Beardmore, Chairman of William Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Engineers and Ordnance Manufacturers.

Sir Ernest Cable, merchant, Calcutta and London, formerly member of Viceroy's Council.

Sir Horace Brooks Marshall, publisher, ex-Lord Mayor of London.

Mr. Vaughan Davies, M.P. for Cardiganshire, since 1895.

Colonel Stewart Mackenzie of Seaforth.

COMPANIONS OF HONOUR.

The Rev. Dr. John Clifford.

Sir John Ellerman.

BARONETIES.

Lt.-General Sir Robert Baden Powell.
Mr. R. H. Cox, senior partner in the firm of Army bankers.
Commander August Cayzer, Chairman of the Clan Line.

KNIGHTHOOD.

Mr. W. P. Bylandt, President of the Federation of British Industries.

Mr. Martin Harvey, the actor.

The Colonial Office list includes:—

HONORARY COMMANDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE.

H.H. the Sultan of Perak.

KNIGHTHOOD.

Mr. Newton J. Stabb, Chief Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation for services on behalf of British trade in the Far East.

BY-ELECTION IN WALES.

EXCITING CONTEST IN VIEW.

LONDON, January 1st.

The single by-election created by the Honours List promises to be exciting, as a straight fight is anticipated between a Coalition Liberal and an Independent Liberal in a typical Welsh constituency so far represented by Mr. Vaughan Davies. It is expected that Mr. Evans, one of the Prime Minister's private secretaries, will be the Coalitionist, and he will probably be opposed by Mr. Mervyn Williams, ex-member of Parliament for Carmarthen. Both are Welsh orators. The election may decide the fate of Welsh Liberalism, which has already split.

THE REVENUE RETURNS.

FALLING OFF IN E.P.D. RECEIPTS.

LONDON, January 1st.

The most striking feature of the revenue returns up to December 31st is the decrease of forty-six and a half millions in the Excess Profit Duties and of ten millions in the Customs Duties. The biggest increases are those of nearly fifty-five millions in Excise, twenty millions in the Income and Property taxes, and one hundred and fifty millions in miscellaneous items.

INCREASE DURING LAST QUARTER.

The revenue for the past quarter is £289,504,330, as compared with £237,952,905 for the corresponding quarter of 1930. The revenue for the past six months is £588,904,723, as compared with £586,251,704 for the corresponding period of 1930.

BRITAIN'S WAR DEBT.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH AMERICA.

LONDON, January 1st.

It is announced that Lord Chalmers has been selected as the British delegate to negotiate with the United States Treasury the question of refunding Great Britain's war debt, etc.

The Treasury officials anticipate that the discussion will be brief. Interest will probably be fixed on the basis of 5 per cent., but Mr. Houston, Secretary of Treasury, advocates less, saying "We must deal with the Allies' debts fairly."

UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR'S LETTER TO BUILDING FEDERATION.

LONDON, January 1st.

The Minister of Labour has written a letter to the Federation of Building Operatives regretting that a definite reply had not been received till December 31st to the Ministry's dilution proposals, and hopes that as the matter is urgent a definite and final reply will be received within a fortnight.

The Ministry of Labour announces that over 8,000 persons are working on the new arterial roads in addition to many employed by the local authorities for the maintenance of the main roads and in miscellaneous schemes, while 7,000 are employed in sewers and housing schemes which have been accelerated to meet the present situation.

The Lord St. David's Committee of Unemployment is sitting continuously, and has already approved a number of relief schemes.

APPEAL TO EMPLOYERS.

LONDON, January 1st.

The Government's scheme to mitigate unemployment has been issued in the form of an appeal through the Federation of British Industries and Chambers of Commerce to employers to introduce short-time all round, suggesting the co-operation of Trade Unions. It mentions that the Government is already applying short-time in the dockyards and naval establishments. It has planned to do everything possible but it relies upon the employers and work-people to diminish unemployment.

TO TIDE OVER DEPRESSION.

LATER.

It is announced that the Cabinet propose as far as possible to place all Government industrial establishments on short-time. The Government have also asked municipal and private employers to act similarly. An appeal is being made to trade unions to co-operate in this endeavour to tide over the period of depression.

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE.

NATIONS SIGN AGREEMENT.

LONDON, December 31st.

The necessary number of nations, namely, 22, have signed the protocol providing for the establishment of a permanent Court of International Justice. Portugal, Switzerland, Denmark, and San Salvador also signed the protocol for compulsory adjudication.

COMPETITION IN NAVAL ARMAMENTS.

BASELESS AMERICAN SUSPICION OF ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

WASHINGTON, December 31st.

Senator Borah announces that a special meeting of the Senate Foreign Committee has been called for January 1st to consider his resolution requesting the President to negotiate with Great Britain and Japan for an agreement with the United States to reduce Naval armaments.

SCOPE OF ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

LONDON, December 31st.

The Times, in a leading article on Disarmament, declares that the anxiety of Americans in regard to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is due to ignorance, and emphasises the fact that the belief of many Americans that Great Britain is bound by the Treaty to support Japan in war against the United States is grossly false. It points out that the stipulations of the Treaty were deliberately varied in 1911 for the express purpose of excluding the possibility of incurring this liability. This was done after the fullest consultation with the responsible Ministers of the British Dominions, who, it was known, could in no conceivable circumstances be induced to fight against America in such a combination. As regards the objection that in the absence of the renewal of the Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty the exemption clause of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty would not apply, The Times points out that Great Britain has notified Japan that she would regard the Anglo-American Peace Commission's Treaty of September, 1914, as a general arbitration treaty within the meaning of the exemption clause.

NO FAITH IN ARMAMENTS.

LONDON, December 31st.

The Westminster Gazette, in a leader referring to Senator Borah's resolution, says that America may be sure that any advance along the path for the reduction of naval armaments will be met half-way by Great Britain, but if America builds a great fleet, in these matters, has a small chance of receiving a hearing, and building will inevitably begin in every country having large interests on the sea, and the boggling competition in land armaments will be transferred to the waters. It emphasises, like the Times, the fact that American suspicions arising out of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance are baseless.

Dealing with the statement of Viscount Haysashi, in The Morning Post, that the Japanese Navy is not an aggressive force but necessary for defence, and that the new ships ordered are necessitated by Japanese warships being made useless by Great Britain's super-dreadnoughts, etc., the Westminster Gazette says: "That is the kind of argument that will lead to endless competition in new arms of 'every kind,' and it declares that the bitterest lesson which history has taught is that vast armaments neither ensure peace nor give security in war. We must find another and better way, namely that of conciliation and arbitration, and mutual combination to guarantee all nations against the ambitions and aggressions of any one of them."

SENATOR McCUMBER'S HOPES.

LONDON, December 31st.

The Daily Mail's New York correspondent says Senator McCumber, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, after an interview with Senator Harding, declared that both military and naval expenditure must be curtailed. He was satisfied that a way could be found for an agreement between the larger nations for a decrease in armaments. Senator McCumber thought, however, that it was too late to stop ships already under construction.

NEW YEAR PRESIDENTIAL RECEPTION.

WASHINGTON, January 1st.

President Wilson decided to hold the usual New Year's reception, despite the fact that Secretary of State, Mr. Davis, is taking his place.

GERMAN DISARMAMENT.

RUHR COALMINERS' THREAT TO BAVARIA.

BERLIN, December 31st.

A deputation of Ruhr coal miners have arrived here in order to secure the speedy disarmament of the Bavarian Kriemhilders, on the ground that the miners do not desire to be exposed to the Allied occupation of the Ruhr area. It is reported that the miners threaten to deprive Bavaria of coal if she is refractory.

BRITISH CABINET DISCUSSES PROBLEM.

LONDON, December 31st.

Germany's evasiveness, as regards the fulfilment of her obligations under the Spa agreement, formed the subject of discussion in the Cabinet, yesterday, at which the Ambassador in Berlin, Lord D'Abernon, and Field Marshal Wilson were present.

The Daily Chronicle understands that no decision will be taken until Germany's reply to the latest Allied representations is received.

M. LEYGUES CONFERS WITH AMBASSADORS.

PARIS, December 31st.

According to a semi-official statement M. Leygues conferred with the British and Italian Ambassadors on the subject of disarmament of Germany. Marshal Foch's report regarding the present state of the execution of the military and naval terms of the Peace Treaty has been handed to the Allied Ambassadors. France would probably add a request for a further conference to settle the question as soon as possible.

GERMAN PROTEST.

BERLIN, December 31st.

The German reply to the Inter-Allied Note of December 29th protests against the assertion that Germany is infringing the Treaty of Versailles regarding police, and demands "a fairer judgment." It claims that the disarmament measures fully comply with the Treaty.

ATTITUDE OF GERMANY.

PARIS, December 30th.

A semi-official statement recites the fulfilment of Germany's obligations under the Treaty of Versailles. The German Note refers to the request of December 29th not to be compelled to dismantle the fortress of Koenigsberg, and to the request of the Polish border. M. Leygues, last night, received the German Ambassador and pointed out to him the danger Germany was incurring if she persisted in her attitude. "The statement adds that no steps have yet been taken in London and Paris, but it is regarded as essential for the Allies not to lose time in reaching an agreement to settle the question once for all. The Conference of Ambassadors has instructed the Inter-Allied Military Committee to report before December 31st regarding the extent to which Germany has executed the military, naval and aerial clauses of the Treaty of Versailles, so that they can estimate the importance of Germany's shortcomings and impose penalties. The statement concludes that there can be no question of corroborating the problems of disarmament and reparations, as the Germans are inclined to maintain that the two problems are absolutely distinct. Germany may not think that she can obtain mitigation of the disarmament demands by threatening to reduce the indemnity."

GERMANY TO "KEEP THE SWORD SHARP."

BERLIN, January 1st.

The Generalissimo von Seeke in the New Year's Order to the Army dwells on the necessity of the soldiers' whole-hearted devotion and adds: "We will keep the sword sharp, the shield unarmoured, and the new army will rival the old in martial efficiency as an active, living member of the national body."

GERMAN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

BERLIN, January 1st.

It is officially stated that the army is now 100,000 strong, including 4,000 officers. Fifty-thousand guns have been destroyed, and 6,000,000 rifles, 60,000 machine-guns and 28,000 aeroplane motors have been surrendered or destroyed. All armament factories are now engaged on industrial work.

FRENCH NOTE TO GERMANY.

PARIS, January 1st.

A message from Berlin says the French Government has handed the German Ambassador a Note reiterating Germany's violation of the Spa agreement. The newspapers have declared that this Note does not constitute a final decision, which must be taken by the Allies jointly, and an Allied Conference on the subject is shortly probable.

FRENCH FORTIFICATIONS BILL.

PARIS, December 31st.

A Bill has been introduced into the Chamber of Deputies for the construction of a number of French fortifications, including those at Dunkirk, Calais, Brest, Toulon, Belvoir and Verdun on the ground that the fortifications are obsolete.

FRENCH SOCIALIST CONGRESS.

IN FAVOUR OF MOSCOW INTERNATIONAL.

LONDON, December 30th.

The French Socialist Congress at Tours has declared for adoption to the Moscow Internationale by 3,000 votes to 1,500.

FEARS OF OLD FRENCH SOCIALIST PARTY.

PARIS, December 27th.

A Havas message says:—

The French Socialist Party is holding at Tours a general convention to consider important questions, especially whether the party shall join the Third Internationale and accept the Communists' programme drawn up by Moscow. From the first session the delegates appeared to be profoundly divided among themselves, four tendencies being discernible. First, the pure extremists are desirous of accepting the Moscow programme without reservation; second, the moderates are in favour of accepting the programme with reservations, and so far, are in the majority; it seems, third, the so-called "Reconstruction Group" which favours joining the Internationale, but denies Moscow, and fourth, the members of the old French Socialist Party, who refuse joining the Internationale and are in favour of setting up a sensible doctrine against Lenin's utopian scheme. Sharp discussion already seems to be unavoidable, and the fact greatly distresses the old school of Socialists, who believe that Bolshevism, which has already caused a split among the Socialist parties in Germany, Italy and Switzerland, is sure to have a like result in France.

As the deputy M. Faure pointed out the Bolshevik doctrine in France has already resulted in fracturing the mass which hostile to the last party's strike resulted in the collapse of the strike movement. The General Labour Confederation has lost half its membership, while the Agricultural Confederation, which as M. Faure stated, is in the hand of employers, has increased its membership extensively, chiefly among farmers and field workers. Summing up the situation, Le Temps states that the French nation anyhow will not stand being bullied by a handful of fanatics, and any Bolshevik attempt will find the Government ready, fully supported as it is by the immense majority of the French people, who stoutly believe that the salvation lies only in submitting work not in revolution.

SPLIT AMONG FRENCH SOCIALISTS.

TOURS, December 30th.

The Socialists of the Right and Centre Parties are holding a common conference with a view to securing an anti-Communist fusion. M. Frossard, addressing the Communist section, urged issuing a manifesto to members to remain in the party despite the fact that 63 deputies had gone to the Right, while only 12 had joined the Communists.

HOW CLARA ZETKIN REACHED TOURS.

TOURS, December 30th.

In the Chamber of Deputies, the question as to how Clara Zetkin, the German Communist, reached the Tours Congress, elicited from M. Steeg, the Minister of the Interior, the fact that the French Embassy in Berlin refused passports to four members of the Reichstag to go to Tours. The Government, he said, would not tolerate foreigners coming to France to preach civil war. Clara Zetkin evaded the precautions on this ground. Her speech, however, showed that the Bolshevik propaganda was percolating through Berlin to the outside nations. (Cheers.) There was a tumultuous scene when the President called to order a Socialist, who said that the Socialists at Tours did well to applaud Clara Zetkin's speech. The President reiterated, "Those are words which Frenchmen would refuse to listen to."

DOMINION TRADE.

AUSTRALIA AND CANADA UNITE.

LONDON, December 31st.

Mr. Peters, the Times' correspondent at Melbourne, learns that the Federal Government admits that preliminary negotiations for a reciprocal trade agreement have taken place with Canada. The new tariff, which has not yet been sanctioned, provides for reciprocal agreements with the other Dominions.

SILVER FROM MEXICO.

NO EXPORT DUTY TO AMERICA.

DOUGLAS (Arizona), Dec. 31st.

It is officially reported from Mexico that no export duties on silver sent to the United States are required, while the price at the New York Stock Exchange remains 60 cents, but when it rises above that a sliding export scale will become effective.

NEW DUTCH CRUISER LAUNCHED.

FOR RECONNOITRING IN DUTCH INDIAN WATERS.

AMSTERDAM, December 31st.

H.M. the Queen launched the new fast Dutch cruiser, Sumatra, of 7,000 tons, for reconnoitring in Dutch Indian waters.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, January 1st.

The death is announced of Miss Mary Macarthur, the women's Labour leader.

(Continued on Page 3.)

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KWANGSI OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

PEKING, December 30th.

A mandate appoints Lu Yung-ting Director-General of Frontier Defence Affairs on the Kwangtung border. Tan Hao-ming is appointed Tachun of Kwangsi, and Li Ching-shen Shenchang of Kwangsi.

NEW CHINESE MINISTERS TO ITALY AND HOLLAND.

PEKING, December 30th.

Tang Tsi-fu is appointed Minister to Italy and Wang Kuang-chi Minister to Holland.

(BY COURTESY OF THE "CHINA MAIL.")

RESTRICTION OF RUBBER OUTPUT.

STRAITS GOVERNMENT PROMISES LEGISLATION.

SINGAPORE, December 30th.

A representative meeting of rubber planters approved the recommendation of the special committee that legislation should be enforced restricting all production to 50 per cent. of that of the corresponding period in 1930. The Government has promised to legislate if, unanimity is forthcoming.

(THROUGH BUREAU'S AGENCY.)

NEW VICE-CHANCELLOR OF HONGKONG UNIVERSITY.

LONDON, December 31st.

Sir William Brunsyde has accepted the Vice-Chancellorship of Hongkong University.

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, December 31st.

American papers have lately been drawing attention to the possibility of a combination of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa with the United States with a view to maintaining a united front against Japanese immigration. The idea appears to have originated in a recent speech by Senator Lodge, in which he declared that he would welcome some kind of arrangement with the British Dominions regarding Asiatic immigration, pointing out that "their danger is the same as ours."

Searching investigation has failed to produce any evidence pointing to the existence or progress of any formal negotiations with a view to the conclusion of such an arrangement.

Senator Lodge has declined to elaborate his view.

In Embassy circles it is pointed out that at present there does not appear to be any occasion for the adoption of any new policy by Great Britain or her Dominions as regards Japan, while by Treaty arrangements, some of which for this date Japan's rise to the position of a first-class Power, the rights of the local Dominion Government to control Japanese immigration and similar questions have been fully established, and these powers have been exercised for many years without protest from Japan. Therefore, it is declared, the situation of these Dominions is radically different from the Pacific Coast States of America, where the Japanese claim they have been enjoying certain privileges of American citizenship under the provisions of the Japanese-American Treaty.

SIAMSE PRINCE LEAVES MARSEILLES.

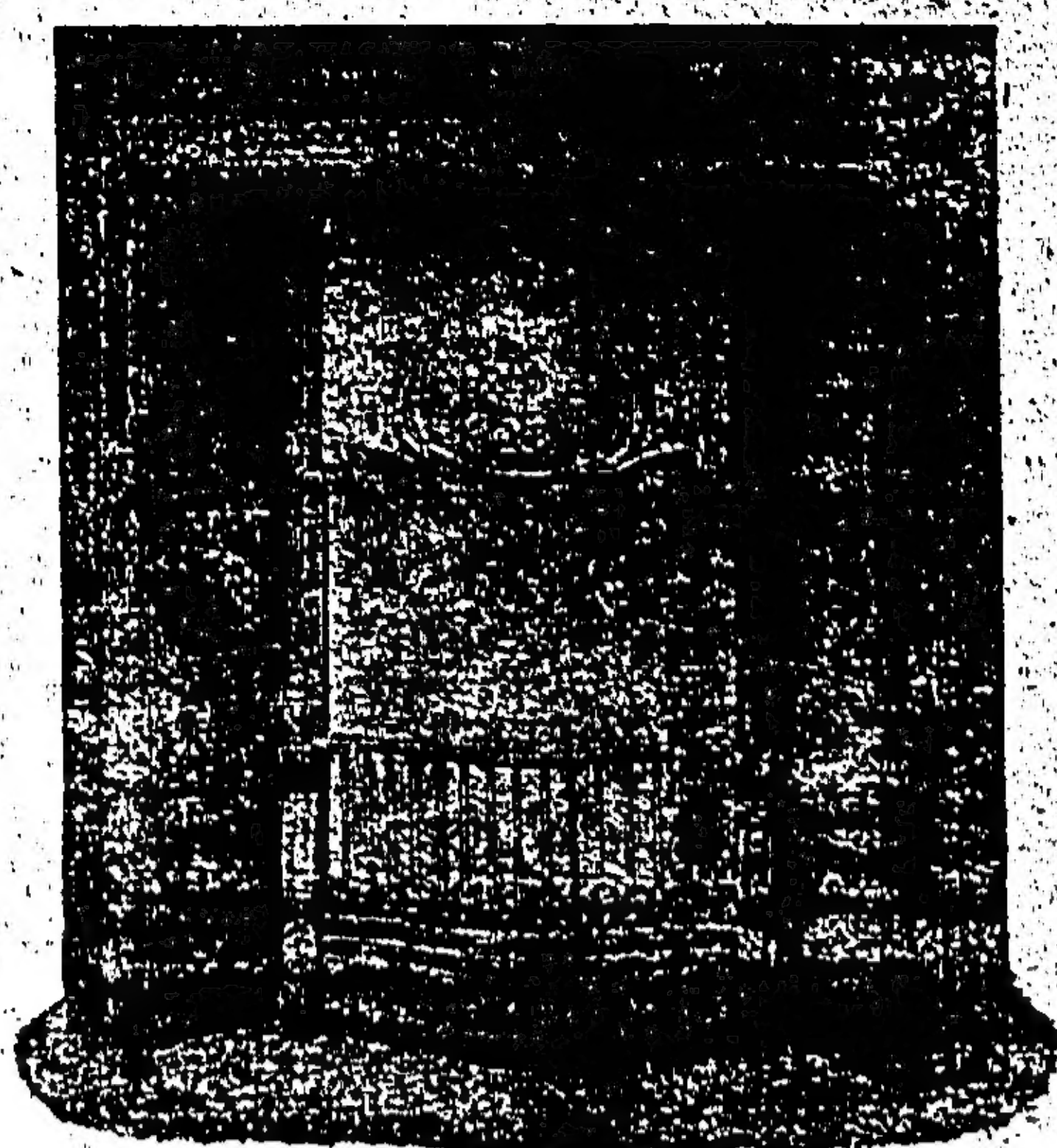
MARSEILLES, December 30th.

The Siamse Prince Purachatra, accompanied by Prince Chakrabon, the Siamse Minister in Paris, has arrived here and is embarking for Bangkok this evening. Prince Chakrabon is returning to Paris.

SERIOUS OUTLOOK IN RUBBER INDUSTRY.

LONDON, December 30th.

The writer of the Times City Notes says that owing to the continued weakness of rubber some plantation companies are urging the Rubber Growers Association to adopt measures curtailing the output by more than the existing 25 per cent. Indeed, some propose that the Association should bring about a complete cessation of tapping. It is unlikely, however, that the association would act precipitately. Some experts are of the opinion that it is impossible to enforce a complete stoppage of production. Probably the industry would surmount the present crisis by a compromise between voluntary restriction and curtailment of production.



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SATURDAYS:-

EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD
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FORTY-EIGHT HOURS
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Sold by all Chemists.

CABLES.

(Continued from Page 2.)

THE WHEREABOUTS OF DE VALERA.

IN IRELAND OR UNITED STATES?

New York, December 31st.

De Valera's secretary announces that "President" De Valera has arrived safely in Ireland.

LATER.
De Valera, who was recently reported to have gone to Ireland, has been located in New Rochelle, New York, where he is recuperating after his labours.LATER.
Sinn Fein officials declare that it has been imperative to reiterate that De Valera is hiding in New York. In order to secure a landing in Ireland, it was assumed that he shipped as one of the crew of an outgoing vessel. His secretary declines to state the purpose of De Valera's return but has distributed copies of the "President's" farewell to the United States, which runs as follows: "From the land of the free and the home of the brave. Farewell! May you never know the agony of a foreign master's lash."LONDON, January 1st.
So far there are no signs of De Valera landing in Ireland. As is usual in such cases, the wildest rumours are circulating in Ireland, including one that he has landed at Galway with the connivance of the Government to help the peace movement.New York, January 1st.
De Valera's secretary declares that De Valera's object in returning to Ireland was to resume the active leadership of the Irish Provisional Government and forward the cause of the insurgents.

FOR THE RELIEF OF IRELAND

IRISH AMERICAN FUND.

The Irish-American Committees for the relief of Ireland have formed a preliminary fund of three hundred thousand dollars.

THE IRISH NEGOTIATIONS.

PARTIALLY BROKEN DOWN.

LONDON, January 1st.
The Times says it is definitely stated in Government circles that the Irish negotiations have partially broken down owing to the refusal of the advanced Sinn Feiners to give any more effective guarantee than a mere truce.

BISHOP'S STRONG ACTION.

Following up the Bishop of Cork's recent Pastoral-letter excommunicating members of secret orders, the Archbishop of Tuam has issued a Pastoral-decree which declares that armed resistance against the Crown is unlawful, and calls attention to the New Canon Law under which members of secret societies, plotting against the Church and State, are ipso facto excommunicated. It says, too, that the oaths of such societies are not binding and that members must leave them.

He refers to the recent raid on the Aran Isles, which, he says, were always most peaceful, and had been subjected to an orgy of terrorism by the Forces of the Crown.

IRISH FIGHTING.

TWO PATROLS AMBUSHED.

LONDON, December 31st.
A patrol of 10 Police was ambushed at Middleton, County Cork, last night. One constable was killed, three were seriously and two slightly wounded. A police convoy from Cork which was coming to assist the patrol was ambushed also, and the Sergeant seriously injured.

MRS. MCSWINEY IN NEW YORK.

New York, January 1st.

Mrs. McSwiney received the Freedom of New York at a special ceremony.

CLAYTON ACT.

PRESIDENT VETOES JOINT CONGRESSIONAL RESOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, December 31st.
President Wilson has vetoed the joint Congressional resolution designed to suspend the provision of the Clayton Act prohibiting carrier concerns having any dealings with other concerns from having an interlocking directorate with a carrier company.

BIRTH-RATE IN FRANCE.

SERIOUS PROBLEM FOR THE COUNTRY.

PARIS, January 1st.
Addressing the Council-General of the Seine, the Director of the Poor Relief Department said that the population of France had decreased by 4,000,000 during the war. He urged that the local authorities should do everything to promote better birth-rate and to reduce infantile mortality.

WRANGLER'S ARMY.

GREEKS FEAR TROUBLE IN GALLIOLI.

LONDON, December 31st.
The Daily Chronicle's Athens correspondent says that the Greek Government is seriously embarrassed by the reports of Wrangel's starving and typhus-stricken army in Gallipoli who are armed and have 10,000 rifles at their command. A mutiny is feared. The Greeks have cordoned off the peninsula and are supplying stores.

AMERICA RESENTS SOVIET SUGGESTION.

MR. WILSON'S REPLY TO ATTORNEY OF MR. MARTENS.

WASHINGTON, December 31st.

Mr. Wilson, Secretary for Labour, in a letter to the Attorney for the Soviet "Ambassador" Mr. Martens says that as long as the Soviet Government seeks to stir up insurrection against the United States, the members of the Soviet Government here will be subject to deportation. While expressing America's friendship for the Russian people, the letter says that there was cumulative and conclusive evidence of the military dictatorship in Russia appropriating large sums to disrupt the American Government.

Mr. Wilson branded as insulting and reflecting the brutal materialistic conceptions of the Communist group in Russia, the intimations contained in the attorney's letter to the Secretary that profitable trade with Russia was so important in American minds as to permit American "institutions to be undermined and destroyed and our liberties to be submerged, if we can but have access to that trade."

DUTCH TROOPS FOR VILNA.

OBJECTIONS TO THE PROPOSAL.

THE HAGUE, December 31st.
The interim report of the Committee of the Second Chamber, to which the Bill authorising the dispatch of a contingent of Dutch troops to participate in the supervision of the Vilna plebiscite was referred, shows strong objections to this course in view of the possibility of Holland being involved in international complications.

THE FIUME CRISIS.

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT'S TERMS TO LEGIONARIES.

ROME, December 30th.
The Italian terms for the surrender of Fiume include the release of all prisoners, restoration of all arms and ammunition and other stores seized from the Italians, all Legionaries, except the inhabitants, to leave the town within five days, immediate abandonment of the islands of Veglia and Arbe, and D'Annunzio to quit Fiume. It is expected that the Regency will accept the terms.

D'ANNUNZIO'S REQUEST REFUSED.

ROME, January 1st.
The agreement between the Fiume delegates and General Ferrero was signed yesterday. It provides that the Legionaries evacuate Fiume tomorrow, returning to depots. D'Annunzio's request to leave the city at the head of the Legionaries was refused.

INDIAN BOYCOTT.

FURTHER CONSOLIDATION REPORTED.

NAGPUR, December 31st.
Twenty-two thousand delegates, including several thousand women, attended the Nationalist Congress. Some disturbance occurred among the Bengalis over the election of the members of Committee, and led to the use of long sticks. The chairman of the Conference emphasised that the Cow question would be insoluble until Home Rule was attained. The All India Students Conference passed a resolution in favour of an immediate and unconditional boycott of the Government, and State-aided schools. Mr. Gandhi moved a resolution to amend the constitution to the effect that the object of the Congress is attainment of Home Rule by all legitimate and peaceful means.

PANCHT MALAVIYA GAVE NOTICE OF AN AMENDMENT.

The words "Home Rule" the following words were added "for full responsible Government within the British commonwealth."

Mr. Gandhi's resolution was carried, there being only two dissentients.

The Congress also passed a resolution that the scheme of non-violent non-cooperation adopted by the earlier Congress, including the renunciation of voluntary association with the present Government and refusal to pay taxes, be partially or wholly enforced when determined by the Congress Committee.

CARUSO SERIOUSLY ILL.

New York, December 31st.

Sr. Caruso, the great tenor, is suffering from suppurative pleurisy and has been operated upon for the removal of the fluid.

His condition is serious.

LATER.
Signor Caruso's condition is satisfactory.

QUEEN OF HOLLAND INDISPOSED.

THE HAGUE, December 31st.

H.M. the Queen of Holland is slightly indisposed and unable to receive any New Year official visits of congratulation.

RECORD COAL OUTPUT.

BRITAIN'S INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

LONDON, December 31st.
The coal output last week amounted to 5,100,000 tons, the highest since the war and almost reaching a point where the miners, under the coal agreement, receive 4s. extra daily. It is expected that plentiful supplies of coal would help in the expansion of industries, thus relieving unemployment.

DAVIS CUP.

AMERICAN WINS THE CUP.

AUCKLAND, January 1st.

In the doubles contest Tilden and Johnston beat Brookes and Patterson by 4/6, 8/4, 8/0, 8/4.

The third match of the challenge round in which the Americans carried off the Davis Cup was played in perfect weather. In the first set Patterson played with a mastery style while the Americans were below par. But they improved in the second set. Johnston's volleying was superb but Brookes was erratic in this department. The Americans dominated the third set for Johnston missed nothing and attacked all the time. Brookes "muled" many easy volleys while Patterson lapsed into his errors of the previous day and seemed to have lost all confidence; even in his overhead shots he failed to smash even easy short tosses. In the course of the fourth and last set the Americans gained an early lead which they maintained to the end. They won the first game on Patterson's service. In the final game Johnston ran to 40/15; then Brookes took the next point making the score 30/40. Johnston ran out on his next service. The Americans were unquestionably superior. Johnston is entitled to the most credit. The Americans' victory is due to the fact that they excelled in the services and drives, and beat Brookes in many volleying rallies by sheer merit. The remaining singles do not affect the fate of the Cup.

In the challenge round of the singles in the Davis Cup contest, Tilden (America), beat Brookes, 10/8, 8/4, 11/8, 8/4. In the second series of singles, Johnston (America) beat Brookes, 6/7, 7/5, 6/3, 8/3.

TILDEN BEAT PATTERSON.

LATER.

In the final match Tilden beat Patterson by 6/7, 6/2, 8/3, 8/3.

CRICKET.

SECOND TEST MATCH.

AUSTRALIA'S INNINGS.

MELBOURNE, December 31st.
At the close of play in the Second Test match Australia had scored 282 for 8 wickets. Collins made 64, Bardsley 51, and Taylor 88.

AUSTRALIA REGISTERS 499.

MELBOURNE, January 1st.
Australia made 499 runs. Bellw contributing 116, and Gregory 100. England had made 83 runs for 2 wickets at the close of play.

MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL.

MR. BALFOUR'S SUGGESTIONS.

LONDON, January 1st.
The report of the Medical Research Council includes a covering despatch by Mr. Balfour who, as President of the Privy Council, points out that the Council's work is already closely related to the work of the Ministry of Health, especially as regards tuberculosis, venereal diseases and hygienic measures. The Council's work is also serving the interests of other departments of State, notably, in connection with inquiries regarding industrial diseases, including miners' nystagmus. The despatch concludes that the Council have been directed to consider how their research organisation may be brought into useful relationship to the corresponding organisations in the Dominions, also to similar research work elsewhere in the Empire.

FUTURE OF SMYRNA.

FAILURE OF GREEK ARCHBISHOP'S MISSION.

SMYRNA, December 31st.
The Greek Archbishop met the leading Turkish and Smyrna Nationalists. A suggestion was made for the combination of local Greeks and Turks for the formation of a new Government in opposition to the Athens Government. The Turks replied that there was no need for such a combination as they believed that Smyrna would soon be restored to Turkey.

£200 FOR BEEF STEW.

MR. HOOVER'S INGENUOUS IDEA.

New York, December 31st.
A banquet organised by Mr. Hoover, at which each guest paid \$200 for a simple dinner, consisting of beef stew, bread and cocoa, resulted in contributions of over \$2,000,000 to the European Relief Fund. General Pershing, in a speech at the banquet, in favour of disarmament, said that no nations could disarm unless all did, and urged a national agreement among the leading Powers on the subject.

NEW YORK HARBOUR STRIKE.

New York, January 1st.

The harbour strike has been called off.

LYNCHING IN ALABAMA.

NEGRO INSTITUTE'S RECORD.

TUSKEGEE (Alabama), Jan 1st.
According to records compiled by the local Negro Institute, 51 lynchings occurred in 1920 as compared with 96 in 1919, including several charges of assaulting women.

MR. COLBY IN MONTE VIDEO.

MONTREAL, January 1st.
The Senate held a special sitting in honour of Mr. Colby, who was afterwards entertained at a banquet.

(Earlier cables will be found on page 2.)

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S.S. "PILSNA" ... on or about 7th January.

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S.S. "NIPPON" ... on or about 18th January.

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S.S. "HOKUTO MARU" ... on or about 30th January.

S.S. "BORNEO MARU" ... sailing on or about 3rd Jan.

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TATSUMI MARU ... Saturday, 30th Jan., at 11 a.m.

SUWA MARU ... Saturday, 15th Feb., at 11 a.m.

FUSEIMI MARU (omitting Manila) ... Wednesday, 9th Mar., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez

Port Said and Marseilles.

ATSUTA MARU ... Friday, 7th Jan., at 11 a.m.

SHIDZUKA MARU ... Monday, 24th Jan., at 11 a.m.

KAGA MARU ... Friday, 4th Feb., at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ROTTERDAM via Suez.

TSURUGA MARU ... Wednesday, 12th January.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday

Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU ... Tuesday, 18th Jan., at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU ... Tuesday, 15th Feb., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via Suez.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via CAPE.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

RANGON MARU ... Tuesday, 11th January.

KAWACHI MARU ... Wednesday, 26th January.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

YOSHIO MARU ... Friday, 31st December.

TAKAO MARU ... Thursday, 6th January.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU ... Saturday, 2nd Jan., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA.

SANUKI MARU (omitting Yokohama) ... Monday, 3rd Jan.

YOKOHAMA MARU ... Friday, 7th Jan., at 11 a.m.

KANAGAWA MARU ... Saturday, 8th Jan.

TOTOMI MARU ... Sunday, 9th January.

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CABLES.

(Continued from page 2).

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH BRITISH AGENCY.]

BRITISH TRADE IN CHINA.

VIEWS OF MR. H. H. FOX.

London, December 30th.

In an article in the Board of Trade Journal on the prospects of British trade in China, Mr. H. H. Fox, C.M.G., who is about to return to Shanghai after six months in Great Britain, and who recently completed a tour of the principal commercial and industrial centres of Britain and Ireland, says that he found an unexpected degree of interest being taken by British manufacturers in China and far more business being done with China than he had realised. He suggests that in view of the present development of China's foreign trade and the increasing competition of American, Japanese and other countries in the Far East, British manufacturers should take steps to get into closer touch with Chinese markets. He hopes that the practice of sending travellers to China will be continued.

Mr. Fox, however, expresses the opinion that the best channel for selling British goods in China is through the British merchants firms who have their own houses in London or Manchester and branches at least at Shanghai, and Hongkong and possibly Tientsin and Hankow also. He was much impressed by the unanimity with which firms in Britain testified to the commercial honesty of the Chinese and the satisfactory character of the business done with China. He believes that this praise is fully deserved as far as the older generation of Chinese merchants in the treaty ports is concerned. He hopes that the younger generation will realise the importance of maintaining this high reputation, for which credit is largely due to British merchant houses in China. Mr. Fox does not recommend dealing direct with native firms in China at present owing to practical disadvantages.

GREAT EXPANSION POSSIBLE.

Mr. Fox emphasises that in the case of China immediate results must not be expected, and manufacturers must be prepared to pay for their footing, but China's foreign trade is steadily growing and extraordinary expansion is possible in the next few years given internal order and the extension of the railway system. Therefore he strongly urges the British manufacturer to turn his attention to China. Cheapness has hitherto been the determining factor in the sale of foreign goods in China. Undoubtedly British trade is greatly handicapped by the comparatively high prices of British goods, but it is certain that as the industrial development of China proceeds and the export trade in raw materials grows, the Chinese will want better class goods, thus benefiting British trade. He is certain that given equal opportunity in China and steady output at home, the British need not fear foreign competition.

DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE IN FAR EAST.

BIG ISSUE OF INCOME BONDS.

London, December 30th.

The Evening News understands that \$20,000,000 10 per cent. income bonds of \$5 each of the Amalgamated Trading and Industrial Corporation, Limited are shortly being issued guaranteed as regards capital by the Sun Life Insurance Company. The Corporation itself has a capital of \$2,000,000 in ordinary shares of 2s. each. It proposes to associate itself with Chinese capital and enterprise for the development of trade and industry in the Far East. The Corporation will be registered at Jersey so that Chinese capitalists participating will not have to pay British income tax, excess profits duty, and corporation tax.

SOCIALIST CONGRESS SPLIT.

COMMUNISTS COMPLETE WORK OF

DISINTEGRATION.

Tours, December 30th.

Two groups walked out when the vote of the Socialist Congress adhering to Moscow was announced. The Congress continued but split into three conferences meeting simultaneously.

PARIS, December 30th.

The newspapers commenting on the split, point out that the communists have merely completed the work of disintegration initiated last May. Since then the membership of the Seine Trade Union Federation has fallen from 292,000 to 140,000, and that of the General Confederation of Labour from 1,500,000 to 600,000.

NO SPLIT IN BRITISH LABOUR PARTY.

London, December 30th.

Rumours of a split in the British Labour Party were denied at the headquarters in London to-day. An official stated that the present tendency was towards greater unity. Repeated applications by some British Bolsheviks to enter the party had been rejected.

CONSTANTINE'S RETURN.

GREECE'S FERVENT DESIRE FOR

ALLIED FRIENDSHIP.

London, December 30th.

Reuter understands that the Greek reply to the Entente regarding the recall of Constantine warmly declared that the friendship of Greece for the Allies was never greater than to-day. It points out that Constantine is the rightful king. He never abdicated, and now has been recalled by the overwhelming vote of the Greek people. The reply adds that the most fervent desire of Greece is to co-operate in the fullest manner possible with the Allies.

WHY KRASSIN WAS

RECALLED.

London, December 30th.

A Moscow wireless message states that Krassin was recalled to consult the Soviet regarding "Britain's evasions of her obligations regarding trading with Russia."

DAVIS CUP TENNIS.

TILDEN'S VICTORY AGAINST

BROOKES.

JOHNSTON BEATS PATTERSON.

AUCKLAND, December 30th.

Tilden's victory against Brookes demonstrated the overpowering nature of the American's cannon ball service. After annexing two sets Tilden slackened up and Brookes scored nine successive games, thus leading 3-0 in the fourth set. After that leading 3-0 in the fourth set. Subsequently Johnston overpowered Patterson in a fashion the Davis Cup player had never before experienced. Johnston's hurricane forehand drive was unplayable. It persistently punished Patterson's backhand strokes, again demonstrating the futility of the Australian's unorthodox backhand stroke, the production of which must be greatly altered if Patterson hopes to retain his place in Davis Cup tennis. At one stage Johnston scored eleven consecutive games. He showed throughout a complete mastery of his opponent's game. There were very few rallies. There was a one-sided performance which was very remarkable. In a fashion Johnston killed Patterson's usually terrifying services. The opinion is expressed that to-day's results have settled the fate of the Davis Cup.

FAMOUS FILM "STARS"

MARRY.

New York, December 30th.

A double "movie" wedding was celebrated when two famous film stars Dorothy Gish married James Rennie, the well known actor, and Constance Talmadge married John Pielington, a Greek tobacco planter, respectively.

THE LIVERPOOL FIRES.

London, December 30th.

Six men and a woman were charged at Liverpool with conspiracy in connection with the burning of the November 27th and were remanded after a statement by a representative of the Public Prosecutor that the damage amounted to over £100,000.

BOXING IN AMERICA.

New York, December 30th.

At New Jersey Freddy Welsh technically knocked out Willy Green for the fourth round. Green refusing to continue on the plea of an injured shoulder.

BRITISH POLITICAL ACTIVITY

RECORD NUMBER OF CABINET

MEETINGS.

IRISH PROBLEM CONSIDERED.

London, December 30th.

The political activity is reflected by the fact that there have been four meetings of the Cabinet since Christmas, breaking all records. Two meetings were held yesterday at which less than usual members of the Government were present, ministers discussing departmental matters, ministers discussing Ireland in the presence of General Macready. It is understood that reports were submitted showing the steady progress which is being made in restoring order. No fresh developments have been reported in connection with the Irish peace overtures. It is pointed out in official circles that the next move lies with the Sinn Féin members of Parliament.

INTER-VARSITY CROSS-

COUNTRY RACE.

London, December 30th.

At Rochester in the 7 1/2 miles inter-arsity cross-country race the combined Oxford and Cambridge team beat the Cornell University of America by 29 to 26 points. The individual placings were as follows:

McInnes (Oxford), time: 42min.

Parker (Cornell), 42min. 44secs.

McDermott (Cornell), 43min. 4.3/5secs.

Montague (Oxford), 43 min. 14secs.

Marsh (Cambridge), 43min. 15secs.

Eschside ran seven men but only five counted in the race.

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF

ORIENTAL STUDIES.

BIG INCREASE IN ATTENDANCE.

London, December 30th.

The report of the governing body of the School of Oriental Studies in London for the eleven months ending July 31st, shows a roll of 533 students, of whom 146 were women, compared with 293 (169 women) last year. Instruction is given in 31 Oriental and 11 African languages. The largest demand has been for Arabic, but the students of Chinese and Hindustani have showed a marked increase.

THE LEAGUE OF EMPIRE.

LINKS FORGED BY OUR SCHOOL

TEACHERS.

London, December 30th.

Queen Alexandra in a message to the League of Empire sends her best wishes for a very happy and successful new year to all helping to forge the strong Empire bond between the teachers and schools throughout the Empire. Queen Alexandra points out that under the League's scheme overseas teachers are now coming to the mother country for a year's sojourn while home teachers are visiting the younger lands of the Empire in order to gain inspiration and experience.

DISARMING GERMANY.

FURTHER DELAYS INVITE

DEFINITE ACTION.

London, December 30th.

The diplomatic correspondent of the Evening Standard is authoritatively informing that unless the German Government immediately undertakes by definite action to meet her disarmament obligations, France will be empowered to act. While the British Government is generally satisfied with the way in which Germany has met her obligations regarding the regular army, all the Allies are united in sympathy with the protest against the formidable self-defence organisations which the German Government declares it is unable to disband or to control.

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SHANGHAI & KORE	"FOOKANG" Thurs. 6th Jan. 12 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"FOOKANG" Fri. 7th Jan. 11 a.m.
MANILA	"FOOKANG" Fri. 7th Jan. 11 a.m.
SINGAPORE & PENANG	"FOOSHING" Sat. 8th Jan. 11 a.m.
SINGAPORE & PENANG	"KUMSANG" Wed. 13th Jan. 11 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"LAISANG" Tues. 18th Jan. 11 a.m.

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A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chiaofoo.

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S.S. "FOOSHING" will be despatched on or about Saturday, 8th Jan. for SINGAPORE & PENANG.

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S.S. "KUMSANG" will be despatched on or about Wednesday, Jan. 13th, for SINGAPORE and PENANG.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETENHAM, MADRAS, and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

S.S. "LAISANG" will be despatched on or about Tuesday, 18th Jan. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETENHAM, MADRAS and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

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"GLENARA"	30th Jan.
"GLENAMOI"	10th Feb.

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Yokohama	10th Jan.
"GLENLUCE"	20th Jan.
"GLENADE"	30th Jan.

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